# Celebrate Dimitroff's Release at New Star Casino Tonight!


CIRCULATION DRIVE
NEW SUBS RECEIVED YESTERDAY:
Daily ..... 65 Saturday..... 4
Total to date ..1,225 Total .....742

# Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

AMERICA'S ONLY WORKING CLASS DAILY NEWSPAPER

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# MILITANT TRADE UNION LEADERS HIT N.R.A. AT HEARINGS

## *SEAMEN LED BY MARINE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION WIN STRIKE*

## Boston Crews Vote To Return to Work With $10 Pay Raise

### Settlement Affects Four Companies; Crews Join Union

BOSTON, Mass., March 1.—Through an unanimous vote of the coal boat sailors the historic 14 day seamen's strike ended here today, the men returning to the vessels with a $10 increase in pay and improved conditions.

Some of the crews began reshipping this morning. Others will return to the ships in a day or two.

A large number of seamen have joined the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, which led the strike. The most active strikers have joined the Communist Party.

The union has organized 20 per cent of the entire fleet. The wage increase won has benefited every crew in the entire fleet of four companies which own over a hundred boats. Fourteen ships were actually tied up in the strike.

**Decision Reached At Meeting**

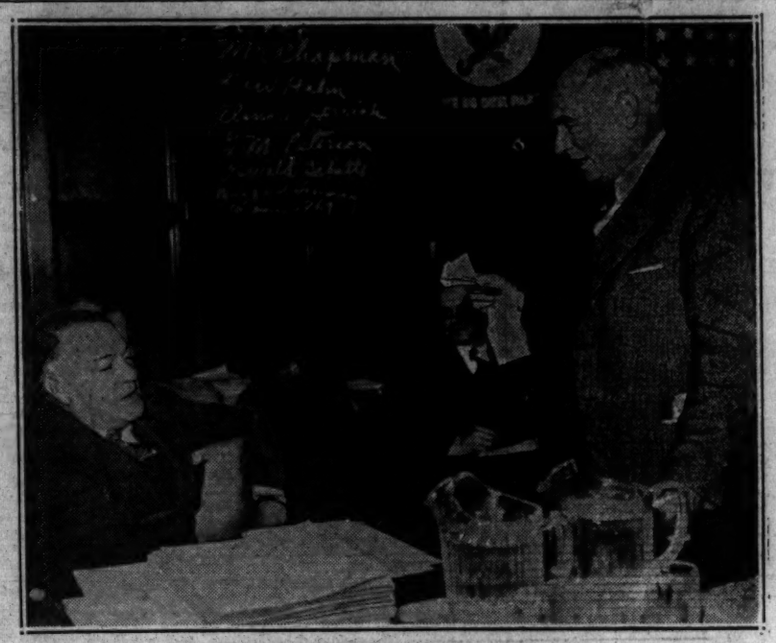
The decision to accept the $10 increase in wages and return to work with organized ship committees and

(Continued on Page 2)

### *Demand Thaelmann's Release at German Consulate Tomorrow*

New York workers will join hands with the workers of the world in a demonstration tomorrow as part of the "International Week" to save the lives of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German Communist Party, and other working class leaders from the hands of the murderous Nazi beheaders.

Mass in thousands at German Consulate, 17 Battery Pl., tomorrow, 1:30 p.m., to stay the bloody fascist hand!



THE COMMUNIST POSITION ON THE N.R.A.

"We represent the workers . . . The N. R. A. is an offensive against the workers . . We will fight it to the end . . . The final word will be said by the workers in the steel mills, the coal mines, on the railroads, and in the workshops and factories."—Robert Minor at the N.R.A. hearing before General Hugh S. Johnson in Washington.

## 'Steel Trust Terrorizes Men,' Says Pat Cush, Union Leader

### N. R. A. Labor Board Flouts Weirton Promises by New Maneuver

### MEN GET DIRTY DEAL

### Case Given to the U. S. Department of Justice

(Daily Worker, Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 1.—The National Labor Board today once more took its hands off the brutal betrayal of Weirton Steel Workers under the Board's own election maneuver. It rendered a formal decision, turning the whole matter over to the justice department for the second time—and, in this case, not even suggesting a specific procedure.

"The Board is unanimous in its action," the announcement read. "No other course was left."

Pat Cush, President of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union and a veteran of almost half a century of actual slaving before the hell blasts of the rolling mills, branded the decision "proof positive that the Labor Board from the beginning has been only gesturing pretense of enforcing collective bargaining under the N.R.A." and forecast a Spring strike at Weirton.

While passing out the Weirton decision with one hand, Chairman Wagner of the Labor Board with the other hand introduced a bill in Con-

(Continued on Page 2)

### Strike Shuts Down 3 Mellon Aluminum Plants in Penn.

### Union Leaders Say It Is a "Holiday," Not a Strike

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., Mar. 1.—Fighting against the most absolute trust in the United States, owned by Andrew Mellon, billionaire, 2,000 workers of the Aluminum Company of America went out on strike today and picketed three of the company's plants.

The factories employment about 3,700, are shut down. Leaders of the Aluminum Workers Union declared that the workers are demanding $1.06 cents an hour and a 30-hour week, against the present minimum of 40 cents an hour in the N.R.A. code and a 40-hour week. The Roosevelt government granted Andrew Mellon a cut in wages through the N.R.A. codes.

The leaders of the union, however, are trying to prevent a militant strike, appealing to the Regional Labor Board in Pittsburgh to step in and end the strike through "arbitration." In fact, F. Swarts, president of the New Kensington local, declares that the walkout is not a strike at all, but a "holiday."

### Marine, Food, Needle and Other Unions Hit N.R.A. Attacks

### LYNCHINGS BARRED

### Ford Workers Tell How N.R.A. Robbed Their Jobs

By MARGUERITE YOUNG

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 1.—"The steel workers in Ambridge, Pa., are still ready, willing and anxious to join our union, but are being prevented from doing so by the local police terror and the N.R.A.," Pat Cush, President of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, declared today in the N.R.A. criticism hearings.

"Last week, 130 workers, former strikers, were fired from the C.W.A. in Ambridge for trying to organize. They appealed to the Burgess and he brutally threatened them. He told them, 'If you start anything, what will happen will make the riot of last fall look like a pink tea.'"

In a scathing castigation of the whole N.R.A., Cush asserted that the N.R.A. is "fostering this terror by utterly refusing all protection to the workers, who are being followed into [illegible] with jail but with death." He drew upon the Ambridge massacre, in which one employe was killed and several disappeared when hundreds of deputized gunmen, county government officials and police swooped down with machine guns on a picket line, to show how the murder regime of the steel barons was initiated under Roosevelt government sponsorship. He said:

**"Streets Must Be Cleared"**

"Miss Emmline Pitt, U.S. Department of Labor Conciliator, declared just one day before the Ambridge riots, 'the streets must be cleared.' Well, the streets were cleared—and they ran red with the blood of workers."

Cush's stirring attack led a thunderous chorus of denunciation and defiance of the N.R.A. by militant trade unionists.

Representatives of marine, food, needle trades and other left-wing

(Continued on Page 2)

## Bus Officials at Polls Intimidate Workers; Halt Vote

### Workers Should Build Own Union in Every Garage

NEW YORK.—The poll of Fifth Ave. Coach Co. workers, organized by the Regional Labor Board, to [illegible] whether the employes wished to have a union or an organization controlled by company officials was smashed up yesterday by the bosses who were allowed to freely picket the polling places and intimidate the workers with threats of firing.

The poll was called off by Mrs. Herrick, Regional Labor Board chairman, who did nothing to halt the intimidation.

Early in the morning when the polling was to begin, executives of the company with pads and pencils in hand patrolled the polling places. When a busman entered he was carefully looked over and his name noted. Mrs. Herrick asked them to move, but they refused.

Police who had beaten workers and chased them from picket lines stood calmly by, but failed to move against the employer pickets. Nor did Mrs. Herrick ask them to drive off the bosses.

Twelve company executives stood in front of each polling place.

Mrs. Herrick says she will take the matter up with the N.R.A. in Washington. But workers are urged not to rely on Mrs. Herrick and the N.R.A. Do not wait for a poll, but go ahead and build the Amalgamated Association into a fighting class union on the basis of elected rank and file committees in each garage.

### *Women Poisoned on Los Angeles CWA Job*

**LOS ANGELES, Cal., Mar. 1.—Women working on a CWA project in an American Legion hall here were poisoned by food served by government employed agents. All were given first aid and sent home. The women pay for the lunches.**

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## Mass Meet To Hail Release of Taneff, Dimitroff, Popoff

NEW YORK.—Thousands of New York workers will rally tonight at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., to celebrate the release of the heroic defendants of the Reichstag fire trial, Comrades Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff.

The meeting is being called for 7:30 p.m., and it is expected that the place will be full much before that time. Admission will be 25c.

Comrade Sergei Radamsky, well known singer of Russian revolutionary songs, who is engaged to speak and sing at the "Soviet Russia Today" banquet has volunteered to absent himself from the banquet for a period of time that will allow him to also sing at this celebration.

The meeting will be under the chairmanship of Steve Kingston, member of the New York District Secretariat of the Communist Party. The main speaker will be Comrade Max Bedacht, National Secretary of the International Workers Order. Comrade M. J. Olgin, editor of the Jewish Daily, Morning Freiheit, and Charlie White of the Young Communist League, will also speak.

The New York District Committee of the Communist Party declared yesterday that the meeting will also voice the protest of thousands of New York workers at the latest attempt on the part of Judge Callahan to railroad the Scottsboro boys to the electric chair, and a mobilization point for the demonstration in front of the German Consulate which will take place Saturday, at 1:30 p.m., to demand the immediate and safe release of Thaelmann and Torgler.

## Dollfuss Follows Nazi Methods for Imposing Fascism

### Heimwehr With Bayonets Patrols as Youth Is "Co-ordinated"

VIENNA, March 1.—While Heimwehr troops with fixed bayonets patrol the streets, the fascization of all phases of Austrian life, along exactly the lines followed by the Nazis in Germany, is being pushed by the Dollfuss government.

All young people between 14 and 18 have been ordered to register with the government. They are to be compelled to join a "patriotic organization."

All office holders are ordered to wear uniforms and badges of their rank. The uniforms will be of the green, which is the color of the Austrian fascists.

All provincial diets and municipal administrations are being "coordinated," giving up their authority to fascist commanders.

More than 2,000 persons, almost all of them workers, are to be tried on various charges of resisting the government. Charges of high treason have been laid against a number of leading Social Democrats for having knowledge of the preparations to resist Dollfuss fascism, despite their acknowledged efforts to disarm the workers and give Dollfuss support.

## *Mass Anger in China as Japan 'Crowns' Pu-Yi*

### 50,000 Soldiers Keep Everyone Away from Hasty Ritual

SHANGHAI, March 1.—Mass demonstrations of protest in all parts of China and a renewal of the campaign for a complete anti-Japanese boycott greeted the coronation by the Japanese in Manchuria of Henry Pu-Yi as emperor of the Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo.

The Chinese press is unanimous in recognizing the farce of the coronation by Japan as a step in Japan's war plans, leading toward another world war.

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HSINKING, Manchuria, March 1.—Behind a wall of Japanese bayonets which kept the whole population far distant from the scene of coronation, Henry Pu-Yi traveled in an American-made armored car today from his palace to the "altar of Heaven" where he was crowned emperor of the puppet state of Manchukuo.

Fifty thousand Japanese and Manchurian troops were concentrated in the capital which was virtually in a state of siege. Even the handful of invited Manchu, Chinese and Japanese guests were herded behind barbed wire more than 300 feet from the procession.

## Fire 17,500 Illinois CWA Men in Drive To Stop All CWA

### Wholesale Firings in Less Organized Rural Districts

CHICAGO, Mar. 1.—Approximately 17,500 C.W.A. workers were fired from Illinois C.W.A. jobs on the completion of their work Thursday night, as part of the Roosevelt orders to stop all C.W.A. work throughout the country. Five thousand of the men fired were from Cook County, Chicago, and 12,000 from the remainder of the state.

In making the announcement of the firings, F. D. Chase, state C.W.A. administrator, indicated that the firings would continue at this rate until all C.W.A. work is abandoned.

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**Slash Florida C.W.A.**

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—More than 3,500 C.W.A. workers here in Duval County were laid off last week, and an additional 2,900 were fired Thursday. The last firings bring the total to 10,000 in this county since the beginning of the Roosevelt abandonment of the C.W.A.

Although it was first announced that the C.W.A. here would be gradually "tapered off," and that "only" 10 per cent would be fired weekly, the local C.W.A. has been reducing the number drastically in order to provide a large labor market to the big fruit growers.

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**Fire 600 in Bemidji, Minn.**

BEMIDJI, Minn. — Six hundred C.W.A. workers here were fired at one time. The local C.W.A. has announced that 100 will be fired every week hereafter, until all C.W.A. is stopped. Since there are only 800 C.W.A. workers in this town, a complete stoppage will be effected next week.

## 2,000 Kenosha Auto Men Strike As Toledo Walkout Is Broken

DETROIT, Mich., March 1.—A strike in "B" Building of the Ford plant here has forced the slowing down of the line. The men, unable to stand the terrific speed-up, started to walk out. The foreman called the men back and slowed down the line.

The Ford plant is seething with discontent.

The Auto Workers Union is active urging the workers to organize. Department strikes are continuing in other plants.

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**2,000 Out in Kenosha**

KENOSHA, Wis., March 1.—After a strike vote yesterday, 2,000 workers at the Nash Motors Co., the largest plant in the State of Wisconsin, walked out on strike today. They are demanding a 20 per cent increase in wages, promised them after a previous strike. They are also striking in support of their fellow workers in Racine and Milwaukee.

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**A. F. of L. Leaders Betray Toledo Strike**

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 1. — The strike of 4,000 auto parts workers here has been broken through joint action of the A. F. of L. officialdom and the employers. A proposal, unanimously rejected on the previous evening, was steam-rollered through a meeting attended by 1,500 of the 4,000 strikers. The meeting voted to return to work this morning. No opportunity for discussion was given to the workers on the proposal of a

(Continued on Page 2)

## Strike Threat Wins Increase in Wages At White Motor Co.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 1.—Workers of White Motor Local, Federal Automotive Workers' Union of the A. F of L., under rank and file leadership, voted strike for 20 per cent increase in pay. The strike was scheduled to come off at 11:30 a.m. yesterday, but the Strike Committee, headed by William Mortimer, rank and file leader, was notified that the company will grant a wage increase of from 15 to 20 per cent.

A report of the committee negotiating the demands will be given at Friday's meeting to the membership for approval. Mortimer, when interviewed, stated: "We waited long enough, the wages have been down to less than 50 per cent of what we used to get and as a result of the increase in the cost of living since the N. R. A. we could not stand it any longer." When asked whether William Green authorized the strike, he said: "Hell, no! We did not expect him to. We took the right in our own hands. We had enough of his telegrams telling us to do nothing."

It is expected that the settlement will have a great effect upon many other workers who are raring to go

## Soldiers Murder 4 Cuban Strikers At Orders of U. S.

### Seek To Force Harvest at Point of Bayonet and Machine Guns

HAVANA, Mar. 1.—The massacre of striking sugar workers urged on the Mendieta government by Jefferson Caffery, U. S. ambassador, began yesterday in Oriente province, where soldiers killed four workers and wounded many more.

Two were murdered at Tajaco and two in Baguanos. In both cases soldiers fired on strikers. It was Caffery who directed the murder of 2,000 United Fruit Company strikers in Colombia two years ago.

Communications with the eastern part of the island, where the army has imposed virtual martial law around all sugar mills, are almost completely broken. Word of the killing, wounding, and imprisonment of workers filtering through is evidence of terror on a mass scale more intense even than that carried out by Machado.

In the few mills which are working, the workers labor under the bayonets and machine guns of the army, which is carrying out Machado's promise to the American owners and investors to force through the sugar harvest without granting the demands of the workers for a living

## *M. J. Olgin, Freiheit Editor, Will Speak at Red Press Banquet, Sun.*

NEW YORK.—Moissaye J. Olgin, editor of the Morning Freiheit, took a few minutes off yesterday, from a day heaped with articles, telegrams and all the concerns of an editor, to reminisce.

He spoke of the dark Czarist days, illegal printing presses, police spies, and stated: "We may soon have to build underground presses here, the way we did in Czarist Russia, and as our comrades are doing today in Germany. We must be happy about our new red printing press and make the best possible use of it!"

"Building an underground press in those days," Olgin said, "was a gruelling affair. The machinery had to be brought in bit by bit, hidden under the clothes of workers—there always was the danger of spies. The type had to be set by hand and was usually "borrowed" from "legal" printing presses by revolutionary typographical workers.

"Yes, work in those printing plants was a little more difficult than work will be on our new printing press.

Olgin (who will be one of the speakers at the Red Press Banquet, Sunday, March 4, at 7 p.m. at New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave.) turned back to a crowded desk—the articles, telegrams, news releases that are the current concern of the editor of the Morning Freiheit.

The new printing press is at the use of the revolutionary movement for its mass activities, and it is clear, the press must be kept for the movement. It must be paid for within a very few days. Get your organization to donate today the $5 or more that will enable it to possess the "Red Press Certificate" of the Central Committee. Have you made your personal donation yet? Send in all donations and reservations for the Red Press Banquet, individuals as well as delegates from organizations, TODAY to PRESS COMMITTEE, P. O. Box 136 Station D. N. Y. C. Tickets are $1. Otherwise arrange to make your personal, or organization donation, right at the Red Press Banquet—or mail it in. Celebrate with Comrade Olgin, Sunday night, the acquisition by our Party of this "new weapon of the class struggle." Support the revolutionary press! All organizations, bring your banners to the Banquet!

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**Delegations of organizations are invited to bring their organization banners to the Red Press Banquet, Sunday night, at 7 p.m., at New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave.**

## *German Workers Defy Nazis In Open Strike Actions*

### Nazi Regime Faces Revolution, Hitler Admits Publicly

NEW YORK, March 1.—Breaking into open action against all threats of terrorism and repression, the German working class is showing increasingly bold resistance to the wage-cutting and job dismissals of the Hitler government, latest dispatches reveal.

The announcement by the Fascist officials that 300 workers in the big DEWAG works near Duisburg, for example, were slated for dismissal was answered by a strike threat of the entire working force consisting of many hundreds of skilled workers, according to a report just received here by the Transatlantic Information Service. All threats of the Nazi officials proved absolutely futile. The workers refused to turn a wheel in the plant until the dismissal order was finally rescinded.

**Following on this strike news, comes an extraordinarily revealing admission of the growing shakiness of the Hitler fascist dictatorship given in the reports today, which state that the French Government is considering granting Hitler's demand for m..derate "rearmament" in view of the fact that Hitler has openly admitted that the business of the munition factories is helping to stave off open revolt, not only among the masses of jobless, but in the very ranks of the Storm Troopers themselves.**

The Duisburg strikes are only part of a growing series of strike outbreaks in all parts of Germany. Dairy workers at Dortmund recently went out on strike in defiance of all Nazi decrees. Only the severest police terror succeeded in breaking the strike, but only after many workers had to be arrested and sent to concentration camps.

**Vote Fearlessly Against Nazis**

A severe strike of miners near Duisburg-Hamborn is also reported, as a result of determined opposition of the miners to the weekly forced contribution exacted from their wages for "relief" work.

**The bullying of the Nazi officials who called for an open vote on the question of the "relief" payments, resulted in a vote of over 900 out of 1,000 workers against the payments to the Hitler government.**

The demand against the payment of these "relief" payments figures prominently on the hundreds of thousands of leaflets which the German Communist Party is illegally circulating in the factories of Germany.

This open vote against the Nazis reveals the seething rebellion among the German masses against the Fascist regime.

Relief workers on a part-time welfare job staged an open demonstration near Dusseldorf against a proposed 25 per cent wage cut. Despite many arrests and Nazi terrorism, these workers refused to lift a tool until their demands against the cut were heeded by the Nazis. Thoroughly frightened, the Nazi officials decided to restore the former wages and take no further disciplinary measures

**Crisis Getting Worse**

The Hitler dictatorship has failed to solve any of the problems of the economic crisis. On the contrary, the crisis has deepened under the Fascist program. The misery of the masses, unemployment, etc., is growing to unendurable limits.

Indicative of the steadily sinking buying power of the German wage workers, general sales of food, butcher, and grocery stores has dropped more than 7 per cent below last year; butter sales dropped 14 per cent. Business failures are rising. Joblessness continues to mount, despite all the efforts of the Nazi government to conceal that fact through falsified statistics.

### Miners, Relief Job Workers Beat Back Wage Cuts

### Philadelphia Banker, Counterfeiter, Freed by Sympathetic Court

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Walter Gobel, president of the North Central Trust Company, who pleaded guilty to stealing $36,425 from his bank, was given a suspended sentence because he was a "victim of the times."

Philadelphia Courts have suddenly become conscious that the "times" and the "circumstances" would excuse racketeering counterfeiters, and embezzlers of bank funds.

Boo Boo Hoff, notorious bootlegger, racketeer, fight promoter, Philadelphia's Public Enemy No. 1, was freed of a charge of passing bogus $20 bills, because "he was a victim of circumstances."

# Hear Clarence Hathaway on Austria at Irving Plaza Tonight!

## Job Delegates to Be At Mar. 4 Conference Against C.W.A. Firing

### Will Plan Struggles Against New Roosevelt Hunger Plan

NEW YORK—The Unemployment Councils and the Relief Workers League, in statements yesterday, urged every C.W.A. job, every unemployed group, workers in factories and trade unions, and unorganized workers in flop houses and neighborhoods to be represented at the Emergency United Front Conference, to be held at Irving Plaza, Sunday, March 4th, at 1 p.m.

Richard Sullivan, organizer of the Unemployment Councils of Greater New York, said, "The conference must strike a decisive blow against the C.W.A. lay-offs and wage cuts and the newly announced Roosevelt program of misery and hunger for the unemployed workers.

"Simple arithmetic," Sullivan continued, "would indicate that the Roosevelt program proposes to provide less than $73 a year to each unemployed worker . . . this would not take into consideration the huge graft, high salaries to relief officials, and the tremendous overhead that is charged up to federal relief."

"The Roosevelt program reverts to the Hoover stagger system, and offers a 'self-sustaining' plan to the workers on farms. It proposes to transplant city workers to so-called farms, and give the unemployed a handful of seeds instead of jobs and unemployment insurance."

The Relief Workers League stated yesterday that C.W.A. workers will force the continuance and enlargement of C.W.A. by demonstrating before C.W.A. headquarters, forming committees on the job, and forming strong united fronts of all workers in unions, in the shops, in unemployed groups and in the neighborhoods.

Michael Davidoff, president of the Relief Workers League, urged all delegates at the "Socialist" conference to which the Unemployment Councils, the Relief Workers League, the T.U.U.L. and independent trade unions and all militant workers organizations have been excluded, demand on the floor of the conference that every organization present, be represented at the Emergency United Front Conference, to be held at Irving Plaza, Sunday, March 4th.

All delegates to the conference are urged to bring donations for the expenses of the meeting. Although these donations are not a prerequisite of attendance at the conference, the great need of funds makes it necessary to ask for these funds wherever possible.

## Scottsboro Protest In Harlem Tonite

### Detroit Workers Also Holding Protest, Other Actions All Over World

NEW YORK. — Protest meetings against Judge Callahan's latest lynch decision in the Scottsboro Case will be held tonight in Harlem and Detroit.

The Harlem meeting is called for 8 o'clock at the I.W.O. Hall, 415 Lenox Avenue, under the joint auspices of the N. Y. District of the International Labor Defense and its Harlem Section. The meeting will celebrate the victory of mass pressure in effecting the release of Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff and joint the lessons of mass pressure on the courts.

Similar protest actions are being called throughout the country. The intensity of the mass anger against the dastardly trickery of the Alabama lynch court guarantees the mobilization of new sections of Negro and white workers in the world-wide fight for the nine Scottsboro boys. The International Thaelmann week, Mar. 3 to 10, will have as one of its central slogans, in all countries of the world, the demand for the release of the Scottsboro boys, whose innocence has been abundantly proved.

The N. Y. District of the I.L.D. is urging all its members and sympathizers to take part in the demonstration Saturday noon, before the German Consulate, 17 Battery Place, for the release of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the heroic German Communist Party, and the thousands of other revolutionary workers in the Nazi concentration camps. This demonstration will simultaneously protest the Nazi threat to sterilize all German Negro citizens, and will demand the release of the nine Scottsboro boys from the clutches of the Alabama lynchers.

### GANNES SPEAKS TODAY AT UNION CITY MEETING ON AUSTRIAN SITUATION

UNION CITY, N. J., Mar. 1.—Harry Gannes, of the Daily Worker editorial staff, will be the main speaker at a mass meeting on the Austrian situation to be held here tomorrow (Friday), 8:30 p.m., at the Italian Co-operative Hall, 472 Summit Ave.


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## Leaders of Militant Trade Unions Hit N.R.A. at Hearings

(Continued from Page 1)

unions piled their complaints before the N.R.A. officials last night and today.

A Negro spokesman raised the issue of lynching and all other discriminations which have increased under the New Deal. A striker from the Ford plant at Chester told how they got—and are still getting—the run-around from the blue eagle.

**Jesus Christ Couldn't Speak**

Reporting increasing tyranny against independent unionism, intensified speed-up, complete denial of the rights of free speech and assembly, Cush said that 700 workers at the Carnegie Steel Plant at Duquesne, Pa., are ready to join the S.M.W.I.U. but are prevented by owner-terror. It reminded Cush, he added, of the Mayor of Duquesne's declaration during the historic strike of 1919: "Even Jesus Christ himself couldn't speak in Duquesne." He added: "Section 7A deluded many workers into believing that they could join a union of their own choosing, but they realize now that the N.R.A. has been used to break strikes in the steel industry and has interfered with the inherent right of workers to join unions of their own choice."

**N.R.A. Strikebreaker**

At the Republic Steel Company's plant in Buffalo, Cush continued his union has 2,500 members but "when a strike occurred there, an N.R.A. official publicly declared he would 'step in and avert it.'" This Cush quoted from a newspaper. Thus, he declared, "the N.R.A. says, 'we will break this right to strike so that the workers cannot protect their jobs, their homes and children.'

"At the Westinghouse gates in East Pittsburgh they have a camera set up to take pictures of those speaking to the workers so that these can be broadcast to other companies and sent to the Department of Justice.

"No public meetings have been held since the N.R.A. was announced in the steel towns of Duquesne, Braddock, Homestead and Rankin. There is an absolute denial of free speech and free assemblage. The S. M. W. I. U. tried to hold a meeting in Duquesne last fall. The Chief of Police came in and asked who was the chairman. The worker who answered that the chairman wasn't there yet was arrested. Neither the S. M. W. I. U. nor the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (A. F. of L.) are allowed to hold meetings. In the 'shotgun election' held in the U. S. Steel plants in Pennsylvania on Feb. 23, company gunmen and stool pigeons stood at the ballot boxes and terrorized workers."

**Cut Off Demands**

The N.R.A. chairman called time just as Cush began to present demands. Cush protested, and was promised time to present them later today.

**Ford Workers Victimized**

Harry Girstein, representing the Ford Workers Protective Association, told how 1,000 to 1,500 Chester strikers are still refused re-employment at the Ford plant. "We promised to fight for the right to live," the youthful striker concluded. "If labor is not given the right to participate in the making of codes and in the enforcement of the codes, we will take this right for ourselves." The Administrator asked Gerstein to go up and see Compliance Chairman Davis, who recently promised to "investigate" the Chester case. Gerstein went—and later told the Daily Worker that Davis said he would go to Chester Saturday, but frankly declared, "if they want to give you your jobs back, they will; if they don't, they won't. There's nothing we can do to make them."

**Leave out Negroes**

Henry Shepard, Negro representative of the Trade Union Unity Unity League, told an employment meeting last night: "The N.R.A. deliberately left out the Negro worker. The textile code proves this. Out of the 14,000 Negro employes in this industry, 10,000 are 'outsiders' and 'cleaners' under the code and do not even get the miserable minimum. The New Deal only means more hunger and misery for the Negro workers in this country. It is only a weapon in the hands of the bosses and their agents against the workers both Negro and white." Citing the Scottsboro case as a "symbol of the whole reign of terror against the Negroes," he recalled that President Roosevelt refused to intervene. "Ladies and gentlemen," he concluded, "if any of you here represent workers, do not depend on the New Deal, but go back home and mobilize the workers for a struggle against it."

Louis Hyman, President of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, exposed the manoeuverings of A. F. of L. bureaucrats, bosses and the N.R.A. officials against the militant workers, and pointed out that in many shops where agreements existing provided as high as $60 a week, these dickerings resulted in reducing these earnings to the code minimum of $13. Where strikes were called to force employers to live up to the agreements, he declared, the local N.R.A. officials "used all their power to prolong the time for settlement, which resulted in forcing many workers to go back to the shops." He told, too, of the use of injunctions against pickets.

Charles Oberkirch, secretary of the Food Workers Industrial Union, denounced the hotel, restaurants and grocery codes.

"The New Deal has been a raw deal for labor," he said. "N.R.A. has been a success—for the owners of industry. You have legalized starvation in the hotel industry."

Turning to the Administrator, he asked, "Have you ever tried living in New York on $9.50 a week, which is the hotel code minimum?" Unanswered, he declared that the split-shift, now legalized, keeps workers away from their families for 14 hours a day. He added, "you have legalized deductions of $3 a week. Your code says this must be mutually agreed to, but among the unorganized the boss dictates and if the worker doesn't like it, he is free to starve in the slave market on Sixth Avenue." He demanded abolition of job-shark private employment agenices and establishment of free employment agencies to be administered by workers.

## Men are Terrorized by Steel Trust, Says Pat Cush of SMWIU

(Continued from Page 1)

gress which, under the pretense of "guaranteeing an open field for independent labor organization," would hogtie labor under the regime typified by today's Weirton decision.

The new Wagner proposal would set up a permanent Labor Board composed of seven (instead of nine as at present) members—two representing "labor," two from the employers and three representing "the public." This board would enforce compulsory arbitration "if both sides agree." This compulsory arbitration would be enforced by the courts.

Although the bill declares: "Nothing in this act shall be interpreted or construed so as to interfere with or impede or diminish in any way the right to strike," it flatly revokes this by the compulsory-arbitration provision and by another clause declaring that the Board can act in "any dispute." On the very face of the proposed Board, Wagner hereby lines up two "Labor" members against five "public" and employer representatives! The fact that the "public" representatives would defend the employers' interests against labor has been demonstrated by the performance of "public" refresentatives in every existing N.R.A. agency.

**"Daily" Forecast Confirmed**

As forecast more than week ago by the Daily Worker, the Labor Board today virtually told the Weirton workers, "Now that you've gone back to work on our election promise, and taken our promise of a polito-determine-whether-you-want - an election so nicely, we won't lift a finger to enforce collective bargaining."

The decision declared: "Mr. Weir, (E. T. Weir, President of the company), has not only refused any cooperation, but has made it plain to the Board's representatives that he will not deal with any representatives chosen at an election under the Board's supervision."

**"Nothing to Say"**

Therefore, the decision said, the Labor Board "refers the case to the Department of Justice with a request for immediate action." First, the Labor Board said, in handing out the decision, that an announcement of the Justice Department action would be made today, but then the Labor Board counsel conferred with the Justice Department, and it was announced that there was "nothing to say." This simply means the end of all pretense in the Weirton case. The first time the Labor Board referred it to the Justice Department, it asked specifically for an injunction to insure an election. The department sounded out three Federal judges, and was bluntly informed none of them would grant an injunction against the Weirton Steel Corporation. So this time the Labor Board doesn't even ask for an injunction; it just "refers" the case—to the graveyard of the Justice Department.

**Does Not Surprise Workers**

"This action is more than mere acquiescence in the demands and defiance of the Weirton Steel Company," Cush commented. "It is a complete and cowardly, open capitulation to the steel corporation. Of course, it is no surprise to the rank and file in the Weirton plants, nor to any of the fighting local union officers in those plants, nor to the Industrial Union (S.M.W.I.U.) members and their leaders. It is proof positive that the board's actions from the beginning were only a shabby pretense of forcing Weir to accede to the workers' demands."

The 68-year-old Industrial Union leader, who has been in virtually every major strike since that of 1899, smiled bitterly. He was in the American Federation of Labor for 43 years before he was expelled by the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association while he was in jail for having spoken at the first red anti-war day celebration in Pittsburgh in 1929—expelled without being allowed to appear at his trial.

**New Strike in Offing**

I asked Cush whether he thought there's to be another strike at Weirton.

"Oh, yes,"—his blue eyes blazed though his words were calm—"the brutal betrayals by the officials of the A. A., especially by Vice-President Ed Miller, who has been dubbed 'Wildcat Miller' by the workers at Weirton and other steel mills, have only served to arouse those workers against the A. A. officialdom. When the proper season rolls around for strikes in the rolling mills, when the hot weather arrives, these workers in all probability will declare another strike."

"Do you think they are considering strike action now?"

"Yes, they are," Cush replied immediately. "And it goes without saying that workers throughout the country will support them. Weirton has been an eye-opener to us, both in the rolling mills and elsewhere in industry. Weirton, Budd, Chester and Ford. They'll go down in history as outstanding examples of the tyranny of the masters."

**NOTICE, SECTION 2**

Section 2 functionaries meeting will take place Saturday at 3 p. m. instead of 2 p. m. due to the demonstration. All comrades must attend.

**Section Buro, Section 2.**

## *Mass Defense for Thaelmann Aided by New Subs for 'Daily'*

NEW YORK.—With Ernst Thaelmann, German Communist leader, in danger of his life, many American class-conscious workers are redoubling their efforts to increase the circulation of the Daily Worker as a means for rallying powerful mass pressure for his release from the incendiary Nazis.

H. R., a worker from Boston, Mass., wired the Daily Worker yesterday to the effect that he will help in the building of such a mass campaign and at the same time celebrate the victory of the international workingclass in forcing the release of Dimitroff, Taneff and Popoff from the Nazi torture chambers by securing at least ten new subs for the "Daily" within two weeks.

**The Boston worker challenges other workers to equal or beat his pledge. Who will be the first to accept this Bolshevik challenge? Rush our acceptance to the Daily Worker!**

**147 New Subs.**

On Feb. 28th, 147 new subs came in, 80 of them for the Saturday edition. Cleveland led with 40 new daily and 26 new Saturday subs. Minneapolis district sent in 12 new Saturday subs. Keep up the good work, comrades in Cleveland and Minneapolis districts!

Of 66 new daily subs received yesterday Chicago sent in 9; Boston 8; Detroit, and Newark, 7 each; Pittsburgh 6.

**Additional letters came in praising the offer by the Daily Worker of "Karl Marx Capital in Pictures," illustrated by Hugo Gellert as a prize and premium to sub-getters and readers of the Daily Worker.**

This three-dollar book is offered free of charge to those securing five new yearly subs or ten new six-month subs. To readers who subscribe for a year or renew their sub for a year, this remarkable book will be sent for only an additional dollar.

Celebrate the freedom of Torgler, Taneff, Popoff, and help rally the American masses for a powerful demand for the release of Thaelmann, Torgler, by getting new subs for the Daily Worker, our powerful weapon in our struggle against hunger, fascism and war.

## To Elect Officers of New Taxi Union in New York Today

NEW YORK.—Elections for several offices of the Taxi Drivers Union will take place today at Irving Plaza Hall, starting at 3:30 in the morning and lasting up until 9 a.m., it was announced by Joseph Gilbert, field organizer of the union.

Drivers are urged to come to the polling place as early as possible and vote for the following slate:

President—Sam Orner.
Financial Sec.—William Rubin.
Joint Council—Sam Orner, Harry Cantor and A. Rabin.
Trustee—Bernstein.

Gangsters, who have attempted to muscle into the union, many of whom visited the headquarters at 233 W. 42nd St. during the recent period placing demands before the leaders, have been told to keep their hands off the new union.

William Gandall, erstwhile president of the union, who had recent dealings with the racketeers, has been forced to abdicate.

Joseph Gilbert told the Daily Worker yesterday that no racketeers will be tolerated in the ranks of the union. The membership of the Manhattan local, Gilbert reports, is now 12,000 drivers.

## Boston Crews Vote To Return to Work With $10 Pay Raise

(Continued from Page 1)

union delegates on the ships was reached at a mass meeting of strikers, where Roy Hudson, national chairman of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, reported, and after a lengthy discussion in English and Spanish.

"The strike committee is to notify the companies that the strike is ended with wage increases and improved conditions," said the motion adopted by the strikers. All ship's officers were to be informed that there shall be no blacklist of militant seamen.

**Whole Crews Join Union**

All of the ships' crews which were not on strike recognize the role of the union and understand that they could not have won the wage increase without it. One of these crews lined up 100 per cent with the union yesterday. Similar reports of whole crews joining the union are coming in from the rest of the fleet.

Hudson asked the seamen to take the floor and state what they think of the union.

"The union is ours and the leadership is honest and we are satisfied," said one of the strikers.

**To Organize Fleet**

There was a tremendous endorsement of the role of the union by speakers at the meeting. One seaman after another took the floor and stressed the feeling of victory. The strikers pledged to complete the unionization of the entire fleet within the next two months.

This was the first big seamen's strike since 1923. The victory is of outstanding importance to the workers in all industries, in view of the threatening war danger.

Today the banner of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union flies in the coal boat fleet as a signal for future struggles.

The Daily Worker was sold all along the strike front. It was the only paper that reported the strike. The Daily Worker is the most popular paper on the waterfront here today.


COHENS'S
117 ORCHARD STREET
Nr. Delancey Street, New York City
EYES EXAMINED By Dr. A. Weinstein Optometrist
Wholesale Opticians Tel. ORchard 4-4320 Factory on Premises

GARMENT WORKERS WELCOME
SHERIDAN
VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT
(Formerly Shildkrauts)
225 WEST 36th STREET
Between 7th and 8th Avenues


## 2,000 Kenosha Auto Men Strike; Toledo Walkout Is Broken

(Continued from Page 1)

five per cent pay rise and "arbitration" of other demands afterwards.

Charles A. Dana, multimillionaire owner of the Spicer Manufacturing Co., attended the strike meeting to make sure the A. F. of L. officials carry through the bargain previously arranged with the bosses at a secret conference held at the Commodore Perry Hotel.

As a result of the terms, the strikers returned to work. In the Spicer plant the men will get $18 a week and the women $12.70 for a 40-hour week. The strikers demanded equal pay for equal work.

Further negotiations are to proceed secretly between the employers and union officials for reaching an agreement on other demands by April 1 when production is declining.

Point 3 of the agreement states: "It is understood that there shall be no strikes or lockouts at any of the companies concerned so long as peaceful methods for adjusting differences have not been exhausted."

Dana praised Thomas Ramsey, business agent of the A. F. of L. Automotive Workers Union, and other A. F. of L. officials for their amiable settlement. In turn, Ramsey promised that he will "show the employers how to increase production." He spoke about the wonderful conditions in his plant, and safeguards for the workers. At the same time, two workers were hurt in the plant this week.

Workers interviewed at the factory claim that in the production departments the hazards are considerable.

There is no reports yet this morning on discrimination of returning workers, but many stated that they expect discrimination against militant strikers.

The Auto Workers Union issued a leaflet today to the returned workers, calling for the election of department committees and forming a united front of the rank and file of all unions.

## 1,200 Case Co. Men Picket Shop Despite Leaders' Tactics

### Socialist Heads Ride in Police Car and Tell Men to Go Home

(Special to the Daily Worker)

RACINE, Wis., Mar. 1.—Twelve hundred strikers of the J. I. Case Co. (farm machinery manufacturers) picket here for 24 hours daily, despite the efforts of the Socialist-controlled Workers Committee to dampen the spirit of the workers.

Organizer Mitchell appeared in a police squad car last Saturday evening and told the pickets to go home. Mitchell had the police arrest pickets at the Eisendrath tannery where 250 are striking, calling them "drunks and outsiders."

The Trade Union Unity League is active, urging a broad shop committee, mass picketing, and no arbitration. The Nash Motor strikers are still out under American Federation of Labor leadership. The leaders have attacked workers distributing T.U.U.L. leaflets.


Allerton Avenue Comrades!
The Modern Bakery
was first to settle Bread Strike and first to sign with the Food Workers' Industrial Union
691 ALLERTON AVE.

Come Away from the Noise and Rush of the City for Rest, Quiet—and a little fun at
CAMP
Nitgedaiget
Beacon, N. Y.—Ph.: Beacon 731
All the Summer Fun with Winter Comfort
Cars leave daily at 10:30 a.m. from Cooperative Restaurant—2706 Bronx Park East (Estabrook 8-1400)


## Mother, 3 Children Die in Brooklyn Tenement Fire

### Building Was Typical Old Brooklyn Slum Tenement

NEW YORK.—The second big tenement house fire since Feb. 17 yesterday burned to death a working-class mother and three children, trapped on the top story of a Brooklyn tenement at 196 Carroll St.

Flames, first noticed early in the morning by Matthew Stansione, 67, who lived on the fourth floor with his son and daughter-in-law and 10 children, spread so rapidly through the condemned structure that the fifth-floor family had no chance to escape.

The dead were Mrs. Rose Galassi, 31, and her children: Stephen, nine; Joseph, six, and Walter, one year old. A fourth son, Angelo, 13 years old, was found by firemen afterward, severely burned. Joseph Galassi, father of the family, a laborer employed, ironically enough, by the Department of Sanitation, was at his job cleaning away the heavy snowfall when the tragedy occurred at this crowded slum tenement.

Angelo Galassi's condition was described as critical at the Long Island College Hospital, to which he was removed immediately after firemen found his badly burned body near a fifth-floor window.

**It was only the accident of the fire's origin on the fourth floor that prevented the destruction of every person in the building.**

Excited and tearful neighbors, commenting on the fire in the streets outside, recalled the fire at 40 E. Seventh St., less than two weeks ago, which took a toll of eight lives. They mentioned numerous other fires in the local Brooklyn slum area, which caused only injury and homelessness and therefore did not rate much comment in the metropolitan press.

Members of the committee which protested the E. Seventh St. fire in a demonstration at City Hall last week, pointed to the Brooklyn fire as a sample of the "immediate and courageous action" promised them by Comissioner of Tenements Langdon W. Post. "While he is so busy making speeches and thinking up grand plans," said one of the children who marched to City Hall, "more workers and children are burned to death. And I know of a hundred other houses where fires, once started, would destroy entire families."

### *Hathaway Speaks Tonight for Nat'l Training School*

NEW YORK.—Clarence Hathaway, Editor of the Daily Worker, will speak at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place tonight, at 8:30 p.m., under the auspices of the Workers' School. All proceeds will go to the benefit of the National Training School of the Communist Party, which is now in its eighth week.

In his subject, "Revolution Knocks at the Door of Europe," Hathaway will deal with the present revolutionary events in Austria, France and Spain, and the united front.

## Weinstone Speaks Tonight on Austria In Paterson, N. J.

### Talks in Philadelphia Tomorrow; Sunday in Bridgeport

NEW YORK.—William Weinstone, member of the Central Committee of the C. P. U. S. A., who just returned from Europe, will open a short tour of industrial cities in Paterson tonight at 202 Market Street, next to the Garden Theatre, at 8 p. m.

Weinstone is known to the Paterson workers for his active participation in the strike in Passaic, and the textile battles in Paterson over a number of years. His address is devoted chiefly to the lessons of the Austrian revolt. He will show which way the American workers must take to realise the united front against fascism and war.

Weinstone will address a Philadelphia meeting at 510 Fairmount Ave. at 8 p. m., Saturday, March 3rd.

**Speaks In Bridgeport**

The Bridgeport Communist Party which is arranging the meeting on Sunday, March 4, at 8 p. m. at St. George's Hall, 396 Stratford Avenue, writes to the Daily Worker that the "uprising in Austria has created a good deal of interest among the Bridgeport workers and at an outdoor meeting in the support of the Austrian working class, held last week in conjunction with the Communist Party, a rank and file Socialist, Kleve Liskovsky, was chairman and made a strong plea for unity of action."


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Workers help to carry on the struggle of the Knitgoods Workers Industrial Union
COME TO THE
CONCERT & DANCE
Saturday, March 3rd, 8 P. M.
IRVING PLAZA Irving Place & 15th St.
Snappy Jazz Band. Admission 50c.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Daily Worker Benefit Show
"Ten Days That Shook the World" Soviet Film
and Workers Newsreel "Bread"
Saturday, March 3rd, 8 P. M.
at 3039 Salmon Street
Admission 15c.

Chicago
DANCE CABARET ENTERTAINMENT
Sat., March 3, at 7:30 p.m.
SOUTHWESTERN TEMPLE
1153 S. Albany Avenue
Concert at 8 p.m. Cabaret at 12
Admission 35c. Unemployed 10c.
Auspices, Communist Party Sec. 2

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Now $18.75
March 10th $21
A Small Deposit Will Hold Your Purchase Until Then
CRAWFORD
CUSTOM quality CLOTHES
ALL NEW SPRING MERCHANDISE
All Crawford Clothes will be $21 March 10th. Until then you may take your unrestricted choice of our entire stock at the low price of $18.75. The finest clothes in our history at the biggest saving we ever offered!
CRAWFORD'S STUDENTS' Suits and Overcoats now $15.50. March 10th price will advance.
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467 FULTON ST.—Cor. Lawrence—Brooklyn
NEW YORK
442 7th Ave. Cor. 25th St.
826 Broadway Cor. 12th St.
841 Broadway Cor. 13th St.
1007 5th Ave. Cor. 15th St.
843 8th Ave. Near 47th St.
208 West 42nd St. Near 7th Ave.
152 East 86th St. Near Lexington Ave.
115 West 125th St., Bet. Lenox & 7th Aves.
1391 St. Nicholas Ave., Bet. 178th & 180th Sts.
BRONX
10 East Fordham Rd. Near Jerome Ave.
340 East Fordham Rd., Cor. Kingsbridge Rd.
378 East Fordham Rd., Near Webster Ave.
324 Willis Ave. Near 149th St.
BROOKLYN
93 Flatbush Ave. Near L. I. R. R. Sta.
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BAKERS' UNION, NO. 164
—Amalgamated Food Workers—
Saturday, March 3rd —8:30 P. M.— Ambassador Hall
3861 Third Ave., near Claremont P'kway
Tickets 50 Cents —FOOD SHOW— Wardrobe 50 Cents

6th ANNUAL AFFAIR
Der Arbeiter
Sat., March 3rd N. Y. Labor Temple
247 East 84th Street, New York City
Splendid Program: Nature Friends Dance Group; Balalaika Orchestra; Yorkville Workers' Athletic Club; Prolet Buehne and Others
Admission 25c in Advance At the door 35c

DINNER — DANCE
"Soviet Russia Today"
Friday, March 2nd AT 7:00 P.M.
Roger Smith Grill 40 East 41st St., N. Y. C.
Chairman: CORLISS LAMONT
MUSICAL PROGRAM: NINA TARASOVA, ASHLEY PETTIS, and others
SPEAKERS: Irina Skariatina, Sergei Radamsky, Justine Wise Tulin, Mary van Kleeck
Dinner Music—F.S.U. Balalaika Orchestra
Dance Music — Valhalla Club Orchestra
Reservations — $1.25 in Advance
Admission After 9 P. M. to Dance and Program ..... 50c.
SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY
80 EAST 11th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

# N. R. A. Swells Profits As Codes Jack Up Prices, Cut Wages

## Railwaymen Demand Restoration of 1932 Slash, Stop Wage Cut

### Resolution for Action Is Passed by Three Locals

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 1.—A resolution for action against the 10 per cent wage cut is having the widest circulation among railroad workers. The resolution already adopted by the Milwaukee Carmen's Lodge, 209; Railway Clerks, 257; Boilermakers, 11, and Omaha Carmen, 6, and which should be taken up for discussion and action in every railroad lodge in the country, reads as follows:

Whereas, on Feb. 1, 1932, a 10 per cent "deduction" from basic rates of pay was enforced in the railroad industry, and

Whereas, this wage "deduction" was accepted by railroad labor only on condition that it would terminate on Feb. 1, 1933, and would re-employ the workers laid off, improve working conditions and prevent a further reduction in forces, and

Whereas, without the consent of the membership the 10 per cent "deduction" was continued in force (now expiring on June 30 of this year), with large numbers of railroad workers still deprived of their jobs and the means of earning a livelihood, and

Whereas, the extension of this wage cut, coupled with periodical layoffs and short-time employment affecting tens of thousands of railroad employes, has resulted in greatly reduced earnings and thereby working a severe hardship on railroad labor, and

Whereas, our buying power and, therefore, our wages have been reduced through inflation and the rising cost of living—according to the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Statistics "food prices alone have advanced more than 20 per cent since the low point of April, 1933," which still further lowers our living standards, and

Whereas, all these conditions have been accepted by the Railway Union Executives without consulting the rank and file membership, thus creating considerable uncertainty in the minds of railroad labor as to what will be the procedure and the outcome of the coming wage negotiations.

Therefore, be it resolved by this lodge that we go on record as demanding:

**(1) The immediate and unconditional return of the 10 per cent "deduction."**

**(2) An additional increase in wages sufficient to meet the rising cost of living due to the inflation, and**

**(3) Enforcement of agreements and restoration of conditions which existed and were recognized and accepted on the railroads prior to the depression, and be it**

Resolved, that this Lodge calls upon all other Lodges of the 21 railway labor organizations in the United States to adopt a similar resolution and join in a concerted movement for wage increases in the railroad industry, and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to President Roosevelt, Railroad Coordinator Eastman, and to our Grand President and the Railway Labor Executives Association to take the necessary steps to immediately re-open wage negotiations for the increases in wages and protection of working conditions as set forth in this resolution.

## Union Heads Call Off R.R. Strike Order

### Cleveland Officials Stop Kansas City Southern R. R. Walkout

**BULLETIN**

**PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 1.—A demand for a 10 per cent increase in wages and the rescinding of the 10 per cent wage cut for railroad shopmen was delivered to five division managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad today.**

**This action was taken following a meeting of representatives of 35,000 railway shop workers at a meeting in Cincinnati yesterday.**

* * *

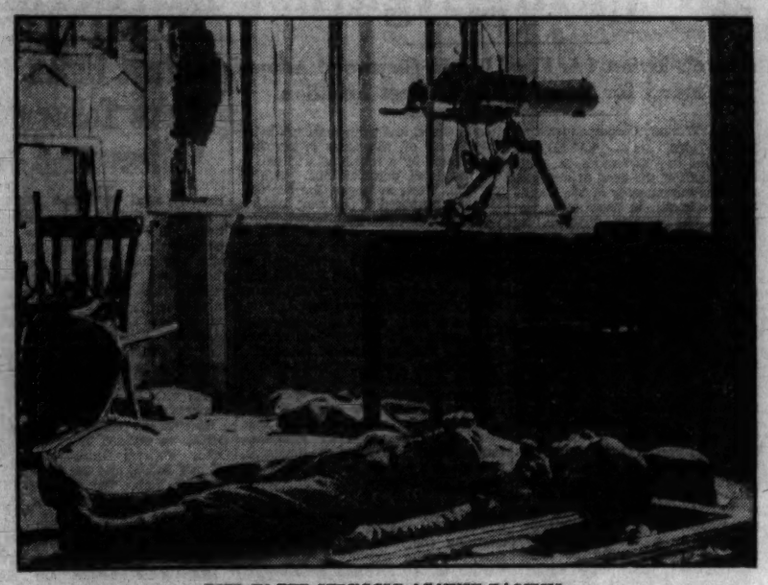
KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 1.—A strike of the Kansas City and Southern trainmen, which was to have started today, was called off by national headquarters of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in Cleveland.

Instead, the union officials are "negotiating" with the railroad management on the question of postponing until April 1 the installation of a new wage cut, under the guise of a change in working rules.

President Roosevelt, who held a conference recently with the railroad union officials, ordered Joseph B. Eastman, railroad co-ordinator, to step in and avoid a strike. The union officials co-operated, regardless of what the consequences will be for the men.

A. B. Cranor, general chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway trainmen here, said he would ask for advice from the national union heads in Cleveland. His orders were not to call the strike.

A strike ballot has been prepared for the workers of the Delaware & Hudson Railway, another line controlled by the owners of the Kansas City Southern.



DIED IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST FASCISM

**This dramatic picture shows a Socialist worker, during the Vienna uprising, lying dead near his machine gun. He had fought against the Dollfuss and Heimwehr, literally unto death . . . despite the fact that his leaders had systematically tried to disarm him and his comrades. Most of his leaders, like Otto Bauer, fled the country soon after the tide had begun to turn against the Socialist workers.**

## I. Amter Will Speak On Jobless Insurance In Chicago, March 5

CHICAGO, Mar. 1.—I. Amter, national secretary of the Unemployment Councils, will speak in Chicago on "United Struggle for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598)" Monday, Mar. 5, at 3069 Armitage Ave., at 8 p.m. Admission is free.

## 10 Week Furniture Strike Continues

PASSAIC, N. J., Mar. 1.—In spite of gangsters, in spite of police intimidation, in spite of the snow, sleet and cold, workers of the United Bedding Co. are continuing their strike for recognition of the Furniture Workers Industrial Union. The strike is now 10 weeks old.

Furniture workers in all shops in Newark are prepared to strike if the bosses' association should attempt to break the agreements they signed with the union.

## Ala. Mine Strike Spreads to 8 Towns;

WEST BLOCTON, Ala., March 1.—Miners striking in the Cahaba River Valley for union recognition, higher wages and better working conditions reached a total of 2,000 yesterday as the strike spread to eight villages.

Mine pits in the valley are completely tied-up. Miners yesterday were threatened by the appearance of four companies from the National Guard sent down by Governor B. M. Miller because they disarmed company gunmen.

The miners have been on strike since Feb. 18 against the conditions forced upon them by the Bloctonn-Cahaba Coal Co. and the Little Cahaba Coal Co., owners of the Piper mines where the strike originated.

When company gunmen were brought in to cow the strikers, the miners promptly disarmed them, then patrolled the roads to keep out other gunmen and scabs.

## 4 Fired; Philadelphia Knit Shop Walks Out

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—The knitting bosses are trying to break their contracts with the Knit Goods Workers Union and force wage cuts by various tricks. The Haber Knitting Mills workers are on strike in protest against attempted changes in their working conditions, and the workers of the Philadelphia Sweater Mills, 875 N. 28th St., walked out when four workers were fired for "unsatisfactory work."

Robert Jaffee, strike leader at the Haber Mill, was arrested for the third time when police recognized him standing acorss the street from the mill, and charged him with corner lounging.

**PAYS $2 FOR $5 JOB**

NEW YORK, March 1.—Sidney Cohen, snow shoveler employed during the recent heavy snowfall, revealed today that he had to pay $2 for a $5-a-day job after standing in line four hours.

## Wall Street Monopolies Reap Millions; Living Costs Up 23%

### Only 25 P. C. Wage Rise Can Meet Heightened Food Costs

WASHINGTON, March 1.—As a result of the price-raising provisions of the N.R.A. codes, permitting monopoly agreements among the large producers and distributors of everyday necessities, the daily cost of retail food has now been jacked up to a point 23 per cent higher than March 1933, official figures revealed today.

The N. R. A. codes, therefore, together with the Roosevelt program of depreciating the dollar, have, since Roosevelt began to put them into effect, effected an indirect masked wage cut of 23 per cent, or nearly one-fourth, in the pay envelope of every wage worker in the country. Unless his wages have been increased one-fourth or 25 per cent since last March, every wage worker has had his wages sharply cut by the N.R.A. codes and the inflation of the dollar.

**Cheaper Foods Rise Faster**

This striking increase in the cost of basic necessities since the passage of the N.R.A. codes is confirmed by the latest reports of a group of research workers of the New York Pen and Hammer, an organization of professional economists and statisticians. Their latest study reveals that a specially devised "Cheap Food Goods" index, which includes only the most basic necessities without which no workers' family can live, has already risen 11 per cent since the month of December. This index of the cheapest, basic foods, is probably about 33 per cent above the same period last year, the group reports, showing an even faster rate of increase under the Roosevelt N.R.A. than the other foods.

Not only has the N.R.A. forced the most basic food necessities higher out of the reach of working class families, but the cost of department goods has jumped 24.7 above its position a year ago. Such items as work socks have risen 100 per cent, overalls, 80 per cent, shirts, 40-65 per cent, etc., as a result of the N.R.A. price-raising provisions.

**N.R.A. Has Cut Real Wages**

The N.R.A. has thus caught the workers in a grip of a scissors of wages held down by the N.R.A. code "minimums," while the N.R.A. codes have sent the cost of food and other necessities soaring upward.

The result of the N.R.A. has thus been a sharp cut in the real wages, as measured by buying power, of all workers, with a resulting intensification of wage slavery and exploitation, giving huge increases in profits to the largest monopoly employers.

**N.R.A. Has Increased Hunger**

The N.R.A. has brought more hunger and suffering to the vast majority of the working class. The N.R.A. cut in real wages can be met only by a fight to raise the wages of every worker in the country by at least 25 per cent to meet the rising costs of food, etc. So long as the N.R.A. codes hold wages down to the "minimums," the N.R.A. price-raising is steadily cutting the real buying power of every pay envelope in the country.

A determined fight in the shops and factories for increased wages under the codes is thus a life and death matter for the entire working class.

### Monopolies Raise Prices Under N.R.A. Merchants Charge

#### R. H. Macy Admits That Wages Lag Far Behind Rising Prices

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Direct charges that the N.R.A. codes have raised all prices sharply through collusive monopoly agreements among the largest corporations, were made today before the N.R.A. officials at the open hearings, by representatives of R. H. Macy and Company, large New York department store.

The source for the charges made by the department store representatives is that the rapidly rising prices under the N.R.A. is reducing consumer buying.

Charging that the N.R.A. has fostered monopoly agreements to raise prices, the department store representative declared "We have seen no published warning that open price associations must not be used to foster monopolistic practices."

Revealing that the N.R.A. has sent prices skyward while wages have been kept far behind, the statement continues:

**"During a period when wholesale prices advanced 36.5 per cent and our retail prices 35.5 per cent the average weekly earnings in New York State factories rose 8.2 per cent. It is clear that both wholesale and retail prices have advanced very much faster than average consumer income."**

**DETROIT WOMEN MEET**

DETROIT.—United Councils of Working Class Women will celebrate International Women's Day on Sunday, March 11, at Finnish Hall, 1969 14th St. and McGraw. Refreshments, dancing and concert, beginning at 4 p. m.

**WEINSTONE SPEAKS IN BRIDGEPORT**

BRIDGEPORT.—Will Weinstone will speak on "Lessons on Austria" on Sunday at 396 Stratford Ave. at 8 p.m.

### $441,000,000 Profit Replaces 1932 Loss Since NRA Began

NEW YORK, March 1.—What the N. R. A. has meant to the biggest capitalist employers and corporations in huge profits is strikingly revealed in the bulletin issued today by the National City Bank, one of the largest Wall Street banks and one of the largest in the world.

The bank report reveals that the N. R. A. has given 810 of the country's leading corporations net profits of $441,000,000 for the first year in which the codes have operated, 1933, as compared with an aggregate deficit or loss of $46,000,000 during 1932, when the N. R. A. codes were not in effect.

This enormous advance in profit under the N. R. A. codes is the result of the fact that the codes have permitted these corporations by wage cuts, speed-up and stretch-out to reduce operating costs to the bone. In many cases, monopoly corporations under the N. R. A. codes have shown profit increases of 50 to 250 per cent, despite the fact that actual business done shows only slight increases or no increases at all.

**The rise in corporation profits under the N. R. A. has thus taken place as a result of a slash in workers' wages, while the N. R. A. codes and price-raising provisions have sent prices soaring upward.**

The huge N. R. A. profits for the Wall Street corporations has resulted in record payments of dividends and bond interest to the speculators and investors of the Wall Street financial clique. Interest and dividend payments in 1933, the first year of the N. R. A., have established new record highs, despite four years of the worst crisis in the history of capitalism.

Though it has failed to solve any of the fundamental causes of the crisis, and has in fact intensified them, the N. R. A. so far has been successful in permitting the capitalist employers to squeeze new big profits out of the working class.

## Pre-Convention Discussion of C. P.

## *Tighten Up On Opposition Work in the A. F. of L.*

By JOHN WILLIAMSON
District Organizer, District 8 (Ohio)
II.

A recent leaflet issued in the name of the Auto Workers Union, while correctly speaking to all workers and in this predominantly unorganized industry, bringing forward the Auto Workers Union, presents the line in such a confused way, that it will not bring the desired results. The leaflet in question says:

"You, who are in the A. F. of L. can join this action movement by organizing behind the backs of the bosses and their friends, Bill Green and McVeeney, who do plenty behind your backs. All those of you who have signed up formerly with the Auto Workers Union and all others who have been misled to join the A. F. of L., organize quietly to unite for Joint Action with the Industrial Union.

"Those of you who are not in the A. F. of L., sign up the two or three whom you know personally in your department. Those you sign up can do the same thing with those they know. In this way, thousands were organized on the quiet and quickly, the signing up goes from one to the other with the Company Rats on the outside. To JOIN A UNION don't sign up with the A. F. of L. because they too work on the Company's side behind your backs."

Firstly, this leaflet does not bring forward directly the idea of united front action where both the A. F. of L. and the Auto Workers Union exist in one shop. It omits the reasons for such united front action. It does not bring forward clearly the idea of the rank and file assuming leadership of their local union but talks "organizing behind their backs," etc.

**Where We Were Lacking**

I am convinced that in Weirton, for instance, where the workers are still in revolt, despite the betrayals of the A.A. and Labor Board, that if we had a leadership of the S.M.W.I.U. on the ground for the past three months and a policy of united front, there would be a different picture today. Some of the workers see through the A.A., but we are not in organized evidence. Therefore, the A.A. is able to lead the present discontent into legalistic channels. The fact that it is possible to bring about possibilities of united front action is seen just this week by the Canton A.A. Republic lodge initiating a conference of all A.A. lodges in Republic Mills and their invitation of two S.M.W.I.U. Republic locals to also participate in this conference.

In approaching the problem of working out a program for the functioning of opposition Centers and groups, it must be done on the basis of burning issues effecting the A. F. of L. members in industry and in their local union politics or problems. All of our work must, as I said at the beginning, keep in mind our main strategic line in the union field—the building of the revolutionary class struggle unions on an industrial basis. It is, therefore, wrong to develop any conceptions of rejuvenating or "modernizing" the A. F. of L., as for instance, the following:

"It is self-evident that unless radical changes take place inside of our own organization, that unless we are able to clean up our own house and modernize our organization to serve us under the present conditions, no benefit can be derived from belonging to them. Other organizations will have to be formed to serve the workers' interests to take the place of the existing ones" and "transformation of all existing craft organizations locally and nationally into industrial unions."

This is swinging to a right opportunist conception. We must not create illusions of "modernizing" the A. F. of L. If the program was put forward by backward workers, groping for policy, one could understand it although not agree with it. But to be put forward for consideration by Party members, as a program, it is absolutely wrong. It raises illusions and does not serve the main objective of organizing broad opposition groups on a program of fighting demands.

**The Whole Party in Trade Union Work**

The main emphasis in overcoming the present weakness in A. F. of L. opposition work in Ohio, is first of all, making the Party and Party members in A. F. of L. locals conscious of the importance of the work. Recently, after mobilizing through Section organizers and units, fourteen responded out of a possible 50 in Cleveland. Quite obviously, this understanding is absent. Secondly, the problem is to establish functioning opposition groups in at least a dozen locals where this can be done with some diligent work. We can accompany this basic work with certain tactical moves of grouping several locals around some common burning issues.

In Ohio our tactics in the trade union field must vary according to different industries. In mining and rubber, our main tactic is working inside the A. F. of L.; in auto, we must follow a policy of building the Auto Workers Union and simultaneously build opposition groups inside the A. F. of L. and Mechanics Educational Society, working for a united front struggle by the members of all unions, where they exist side by side; in steel and metal our main work is organizing the S.M.W.I.U., with parallel opposition work inside the A.A. wherever it has locals. While all union work in Ohio is weak, the A. F. of L. opposition work is particularly weak. To overcome this needs a thorough-going political appreciation of the growing dangerous role of the Social Fascists, and our inability to lead the developing strike struggles unless we intensify our T.U.U.L. activity and simultaneusly work inside the A. F. of L.

The outlook of a broad strike wave, is verified by the growing revolt among the workers in the shops. The greatest danger is a too slow tempo in our Party and union leadership. To overcome this situation in Ohio is the responsibility of the entire Party membership.

Up until now in the discussion, there has been an inadequate examination, especially by the comrades involved, of the reasons why between the 7th and 8th National Convention, when all the objective circumstances have been favorable, we still have a completely unsatisfactory situation in the trade union work. It is not enough to quote from the Open Letter and the 14th C.C. resolution. These documents had to be applied and "effective organizational guarantees be created for carrying out of this resolution and checking up on its application" (14th Plenum).

We still are faced with the main task of actually having our members in the industries and then through them, developing struggles and conducting organized trade union work. At the same time, since the last convention, we can presume that several hundred thousand members have joined our Red Unions, who are not in them today. Many of these have been recruited from the "difficult" trustified industries, and yet we have failed to consolidate the union.

I would like to indicate sketchily, what may be some reasons for this. Let us compare the Needle Union, which has comparatively the best roots among the masses despite its other weaknesses (especially no national orientation) with some of the other unions where we have received setbacks. While we must recognize that trustification of the basic industries makes the workers and union face a more formidable enemy, let us examine some other reasons which might contribute to the success of the Needle Union in contrast to the other T.U.U.L. unions;

**1. There is a more conscious and active party core.**

**2. They carry on a constant daily agitation and struggle, reacting to all of the problems of the needle workers—even beyond the immediate narrow economic trade union sphere.**

**3. The union has a trade union life, with its roles, practices, etc. Its business is conducted as a mass organization and not as a duplicate of the Party.**

**4. It bases all of its work in the shops.**

**5. It has a leadership, which is known to the Needle workers. They have grown out of the struggles of the workers and have firm roots there.**

The above is no "discovery of America." But if partially true, might give the way to our union work elsewhere. In Ohio, as possibly elsewhere, where there is no Party history connected with trade union work, the Party membership is not yet really conscious of trade union work. The bulk of the Party members are unemployed or not in decisive industries. While within the Party, our educational work from top to bottom, is still too "highfalutin" and doesn't register and our section and unit cadres are not trained and don't think or react to trade union problems. For instance, in some cities, strikes have already taken place, but the section committee don't move a finger. The District Committee even has to get the information through the capitalist press (Columbus, Ashland, Elles, etc.). This is not only limited to Ohio, I feel sure. Furthermore, the activities of other class struggle mass organizations, especially language, have no organizational connection with trade union work, despite high sounding resolutions to the contrary.

In addition to general education, directives, etc., we have chosen specific shops to build the unions and are trying to carry out a policy which calls for:

**a) A street nucleus assigned to that shop.**

**b) One of the most able comrades of the section committee released to direct all work connected with that shop.**

**c) Whatever is the dominant foreign nationality of workers, that language buro must assign one comrade for nothing else but that shop.**

**d) The section committee must exercise its leadership over the fractions in all mass organizations, so as to orientate their work around this decisive factory.**

**e) Once in two weeks, the work around that shop to be examined by the section committee.**

**f) At all times connect shop concentration with a barrage of political agitation on all current political questions.**

These organizational measures again, are not new. But we feel if we "check up in their application" we may get results. As a result, of some beginnings, 6 new shop nuclei were organized between Oct. 28 District Plenum and the Feb. 3 Plenum and since then, 6 more. But these shop nuclei will be mere hollow shells if they are not the instrument to build around themselves a broad union local and, of course, in the process recruit new Party members, issue party shop paper, etc.

In another article, I will deal with the question of concentration, the weakness in controlling decisions; some drastic needed changes in our Party language buro structure as well as the united front problem, from other than the angle treated in this first article. It is my impression that the majority of the Discussion Articles so far are too much general reviews of the work of each District rather than the raising and discussion of important problems to be solved by our Eighth National Convention.

## Nat'l Conference to Unite All Milk Sheds in One Body

(Daily Worker, Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Mar. 1.—For the first time in the history of the United States, rank and file farmers from every major milk shed of the country met and planned a joint campaign to force the milk trust to pay higher prices to the farmers without increase in price to consumers. This meeting, called by the National Dairy Committee of the Farmers National Committee for Action, was held in Chicago last Sunday and Monday.

The growing feeling of unity between farmers and workers was demonstrated at the meeting. Representative milk drivers and dairy workers of Chicago participated. A greeting to the committee was sent by the joint Philadelphia Committee of farmers, dairy workers, drivers, and working class consumers.

**For Mass Strikes**

The discussions of the dairy problem centered around developing mass strikes of dairy farmers, and the establishment of committees similar to the Philadelphia Committee.

**An example of the effectiveness of this unity was told by an eastern farmer. A militant Pennsylvania farmer was victimized for his strike activities. The dairy refused to buy his milk. Through the Philadelphia Joint Committee a delegation of working class women, customers of the same dairy, was organized to visit the company and threaten a boycott. Immediately the farmer was reinstated.**

There was considerable discussion of the problem of work within the old line co-operatives. Stress was placed upon the popularization of rank and file control, especially in time of strikes.

Most of the delegates to this meeting left Tuesday to attend the full meeting of the Farmers National Committee for Action in Dennison, Iowa, Mar. 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

## UMWA Head Breaks Through Pickets to Speak in Scab Hotel

By TONY MINERICH

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Phil Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers, broke through a mass picket line to get into a scab hotel. He spoke at a Catholic convention held in that place. The strike is led by the Food Workers' Industrial Union.

Just about the time Murray came to the hotel, the police broke up the picket line and arrested 12 of the strikers. This is not the first time Murray broke through picket lines.

The miners tell the story of Phil Murray, "coal miner," who worked in the mine at Madison, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Muray had just come from the unionized coal fields of Great Britain. Some time after that the Westmoreland miners came out on strike. The Madison mine also came out. Phil Murray did not. He kept on working.

**Lewis' Pard**

The miners decided to picket his home. Many miners came. Some of them carried big bass drums. They made music around the home of Phil Murray and forced him to come out on strike. This same Murray is now the vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America. Surely a good "pardner" for John L. Lewis.

When the 12 arrested pickets had a hearing, they were charged with "holding a parade without getting a permit." The strikers answered that they were not parading, but that they were mass picketing to tell the A. F. of L. leaders that a strike was going on in the hotel. Eleven were released and one was fined $5. It's a violation of the law to "embarrass" such labor leaders in Mellon's town.

In the hotel strike, the most militant pickets are women. Recently the Mayor of Pittsburgh wanted the women to quit picketing. He said it was "degading to women" to see them walking around the hotel carrying signs. Murray also wants the women to stay at home.

**"Woman's Place Is Home"—Murray**

Murray was one of the officers at the U.M.W.A. convention that put over a resolution against organizing women's auxiliaries. "The women's place is in the home," was the way they put the question. A day or so afterwards Madame Perkins addressed the convention.

Murray's position is clear. The working-class women should stay at home. But it's all right for the bosses' class women to be active in fighting against the working class.

This is not the policy of the coal miners. It is also not the policy of coal miners to go in to scab hotels and restaurants, and to break through picket lines to get into such places. The membership of the U.M.W.A. through the local unions, will answer Murray and the like. Arrangements are being made to have resolutions against this passed in the locals. They will give the rank and file view of the question.

## *Pat Cush Tells of Tasks Facing Steel Union Meet In Pittsburgh March 3-4*

### Main Attention Will Be Paid to Organization Problems

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 1.—To work out policy and strategy in the face of the rising strike wave and oncoming struggles in the steel industry, the National Conference of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union will convene in Pittsburgh for two days, March 3 and 4.

In an interview with the Daily Worker, E. P. Cush, chairman of the union, and veteran union organizer in the steel industry, detailed the issues and tasks that face the conference. "The conference will review the last eight months of the stormy existence of this union, the period that saw our union grow from a small organization into a fighting power."

Comrade Cush told of the relentless company union drive by the steel trusts, and the problems of fighting against it. "Ominous rumblings of a new upsurge against the intolerable wages, part-time work, company union shackles and worsening of conditions are clearly evident throughout the steel and metal industry," he said.

Referring to the work of the Conference, Comrade Cush outlined it as follows:

**Organization Problems**

"The Conference will pay its main attention to the organizational problems. The recent past has revealed a grave weakness in this sphere of the movement. During strikes the union experienced great difficulties in developing the organization of strikers forces at the rapid tempo which strikes require and demand in order to be victorious. Equally weak has been the organizational consolidation of the union following strikes.

The slowness in establishing functioning department committees and groups has contributed much to our inability to retain the masses of strike recruits last Summer. Our best locals are those that rooted the union firmly in the shop and mill departments and learned to activize new forces in the day to day struggles to solve the grievances in the departments. This is the fundamental problem of making our union the 'everyday union of the workers and not merely a 'strike' union or a 'dues paying union.' Similarly, the development of local union executives and committees is of decisive importance to the consolidation of the union and the development of a broad and firm local leadership that can conduct independent work and stand on its own feet.

"Our sincere desire to work with all workers to establish unity in the steel and metal industry will create a basis for united actions and joint struggles with these new unions that will pave the way for organizational unity in the nearest possible future.

"While the S.M.W.I.U. must systematically expose the class collaboration policy of the 'A.A.' leadership the National Conference will lay the basis for united action in the mills with the workers who hold membership in the A.A.

"The Conference will give serious consideration to the growing opposition sentiments inside of the A.A. with the object of forming an organized rank and file movement that will conduct a struggle against reformist leadership and conduct a campaign for genuine struggle against company unions, against wage-cuts, against bad shop conditions on the basis of united front with all workers and all unions inside of the shops and mills."

**NATIONAL CONVENTION**

**The Conference will take measures to improve and strengthen the national leadership of the union in the fight of the great tasks confronting the union.**

It will further discuss and set a date for the National Convention of the union. The official organ of the union, "The Steel and Metal Worker" will be placed on the agenda in order to still further improve its contents and greatly enlarge its circulation.

## Finds Workers in Small Wisconsin Town Eager to Read Daily Worker

"I sure enjoy soliciting subscriptions for the Daily Worker," writes Andrew Olen, of Beloit, Wis., who secured four new subs and two renewals in a few days, and is out after more.

Andrew Olen

"I meet different people while canvassing for the Daily Worker. Some of them are Socialists or A. F. of L. members. They are all discontented with conditions. I point out how they are all fooled by their reactionary leaders; then I bring in the Communist Party. I point out articles in the Daily Worker they like to see. I find the workers are anxious to read our Daily Worker.

"With the help of other comrades 128 copies of the tenth anniversary edition of the Daily Worker were sold here.

"I will get more subs soon, and I will do all I can to help put the circulation drive over the top."

Good work, Comrade Olen! Let's hear what other comrades are doing in other cities to spread the "Daily."

# Socialist Leaders Gradually Disarmed Workers of Austria

## Told Workers That "Democratic Concessions" Altered Nature of Bourgeois Dictatorship

By D. Z. MANUILSKY
Article XI

In Austria there is not a "counter-revolutionary" situation, as Bauer says, although the Austrian Social-Democrats with Otto Bauer at their head have done everything in their power to create one.

They have led the working class of Austria from defeat to defeat by always sounding the call for retreat with systematic regularity. The situation in Austria today is the result of this policy.

The bourgeoisie of Austria is now attacking because it knows that Social-Democracy will not offer any resistance, that its threats to use violence are empty, that Austrian Social-Democracy will use violence only against the revolutionary workers, and that in the event of an Austrian July 30, it will act just as the German Social-Democracy did.

* * *

In Austria there is no "counter-revolutionary situation," but the Austrian social-democrats and Otto Bauer have done everything in their power to create one. They have led the working class of Austria from defeat to defeat by sounding a retreat with systematic regularity. The situation which has arisen in Austria today is the result of this policy. **In Austria the bourgeoisie are attacking just because they know that Austrian social-democracy will not offer any real resistance, that its threats to use violence are empty, that Austrian social-democracy is only capable of violence against the revolutionary workers, that in the event of an Austrian July 20th, it will act in just the same way as did German social-democracy.** The bourgeoisie know that Seitz, the Mayor of Vienna, is just about as "capable" of a revolutionary struggle as Severing or Grzesinski. And to remove any doubt on this, it is sufficient to recall the way that the Austrian workers have gone since 1918. There are certain historic dates which the Austrian working class has not had the right to forget. These are the dates when it was defeated without a fight, when the positions won by it in revolution were treacherously betrayed by Austrian social-democracy. Can they forget such dates as the "self-disbanding" of the Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies, the disarming of the Red battalions of national defense by the social-democratic minister, Eldersch, and the shooting down of the demonstrations of workers—who were protesting against this measure?

Let us take a few facts from recent years.

May 17, 1927—the issue of arms to the workers from military arsenal.

July 15, 1927—Direct betrayal of the Vienna workers' uprising. Otto Bauer favored coalition with Seitz "to liquidate the catastrophe."

May 28, 1928—The Gutenberg pact which opened the factory gates to the fascists.

October 7, 1928—Support for the first mass march of the fascist Heimwehr on Wiener Neustadt, and the breaking up of the counter-demonstration of the workers.

December 7, 1929—Parliament votes for "reform of the constitution," for emegency decrees, for recruiting the fascist Heimwehr to help the police for the use of armed force against the workers, etc.

February 2, 1930—Seitz permits a big fascist demonstration in spite of his own decree against all demonstrations.

February 5, 1930—Parliament votes for the "law against terror," i. e., in defense of strike-breakers and fascism in the factories.

June 13, 1920—The law to disarm mass organizations, which in practice disarmed the workers in face of the openly arming fascists.

May 28, 1931—The voting of a state guarantee for the debts of Rothschild's Creditanstalt.

October 8, 1931—The vote to give emegency economic powers to the reactionary Buresch government.

In view of these facts, let the Austrian workers judge whether Communists are right in saying that Austrian social-democracy has worked tirelessly to strengthen the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. And if the economic position of the bourgeoisie has nevertheless been undermined by the crisis, it is not the fault of Otto Bauer and his party, but the result of natural process of the general crisis of capitalism. If the Austrian workers wish to fix the moment at which Austrian fascism was born, they must seek it on the day when the workers' Soviets gave way to the Austrian democratic parliament. The further efforts of Austrian social-democracy to drag the working class backwards have continually altered the relationship of forces, and not altered them in favor of the proletariat. In Austria there has been no development from abstract democracy to bourgeois dictatorship: what has taken place is a shifting of forces within the framework of one and the same bourgeois dictatorship.

### Repudiation of Violence is Repudiation of the Class Struggle

Otto Bauer professes that the concessions made by the bourgeoisie to the working masses have changed the class character of bourgeois domination. It is no longer the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, but democracy. Terrified by the spectre of proletarian revolution in 1918, the bourgeoisie of Central Europe consented to a number of big reforms as the "lesser evil" to save capitalism and their own privileges. But these "reforms" changed the class character of the bourgeois dictatorship in Austria just as little as the introduction of the N. E. P. in Russia, for example, changed the class character of the proletarian dictatorship in the U. S. S. R. The policy of the bourgeois dictatorship depends, of course, on the relationship of forces, but the relationship of forces is determined by the intensity of the class struggle waged by the proletariat. If the Austrian proletariat, as a result of the 1918 revolution, secured big successes in Austria even within the limits of the capitalist system and the bourgeois dictatorship, it was precisely because in 1918, contrary to the wishes of the social-democratic leaders, it used revolutionary methods of violence and overthrew the power of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Now, after the event, these reforms, won by the mass struggle of the working class, are ascribed by the social-democrats as to virtues of their own policy of parliamentary reform, to the virtues of Austrian democracy. Btu it was precisely the reformist and parliamentary policy of social-democracy which led to the gradual loss of all these gains.

(To Be Continued)

# Tear Gas Company Advertises Wares

(By a Postal Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—I am a postal worker and I want to call your attention to something that I saw passing through the mails.

There were at least six that I handled, and possibly there were more, advertising booklets from the Federal Laboratories, Pittsburgh, explaining in detail the virtues of the tear gas equipment and sub-machine guns that this company manufactures. The booklets were all addressed to police chiefs of various cities, especially in the South. One, I remember, was for a little place in Tennessee, another in South Carolina. Apparently they consider these places good prospects for such murderous equipment.

# Actions by B. & O. Railroad Locals Show Revolt Spreading Against Burocracy

# Which Union for Longshoremen of Lake Charles, La.?

LAKE CHARLES, La.—Two rival sets of grafters struggle for possession of the Lake Charles waterfront, dividing and confusing the workers with their factional rancor. Heretofore, a bunco outfit by the name of the Louisiana State Rights Longshoremen Association has controlled the disposal of jobs. The International Longshoremen's Association is attempting to divert the accruing cash into its own treasury by holding out the bait of an A. F. of L. charter.

The Louisiana State Rights Longshoremen Association has two units in this port, one for white and one for Negro workers. Claiming to be a fraternal benet society, it is really a juicy source of profit for a few men who terrorize the members into submission by threats of firing. Its principal figure in this city is J. B. Samm, busness agent of the Negro unit. Workers must pay $5.10 to join either unit and 10 per cent of all that they may earn in the future, to be deducted from their wages by the various companies employing longshoremen.

If a Negro worker protests against this enforced payment of money, Samm speaks to the foreman and has him fired. Samm was also responsible for the firing of some 40 Negro longshoremen who broke away from his union and joined the I.L.A. The Negro unit is completely dominated, of course, by Samm and his henchmen.

A strong sentiment exists among the workers on the waterfront for an independent union controlled by the rank and file. The workers are demading abolition of the 10 per cent fee, and the check-off, voluntarily payment of dues, and organization of the white and colored workers into one union.

These workers of Lake Charles should organize into the Marine Workers Industrial Union which embodies all of these demands and stands for the unity of all marine workers, regardless of color. They have been sold out by the L.S.R.L.A. They should not allow themselves to be sold out by the I. L. A.

# System of Fines Used to Cut Pay of Bus Drivers

By a Bus Driver

NEW YORK.—It is well known that Sam Rosoff obtained his bus contracts by influence with dirty politicians. Like all well-fed and grasping financial wizards, he tries to cover up his avaricious tactics by slopping over with cheap philanthropy. Taking a few crippled children to a movie is his idea of earning an admission to heaven. But we bus chauffeurs know Hon. S. R. only too well.

For example, each morning when we report for duty, we must have $3.05 of our own money in small change before we are permitted to work. So many of us have large families, and what with low wages and rising prices, you can imagine how difficult it is for us to follow this rule. I have two kids with one to come.

One night a doctor was needed to attend my ailing wife. After he was paid and the medicine obtained, I only had one dollar left. The next morning, in spite of my pleas, the inspector refused to allow me to work.

In addition, we are hounded by inspectors like the proverbial locusts in Egypt, continually on the lookout for infractions in order to justify their "stool pigeon" role. They invent those they cannot find. Fines levied in this manner cut our small wages, and many resort to bribery of the inspectors to prevent larger fines.

About three weeks ago I picked up the Daily Worker left by a rider in the bus. I took it home and learned the class lesson. True, I am green on many things; but the daily struggle going on all over the country indicates only one way out. This path will lead to the overthrow of such despicable exploitations as Rosoff's bus companies.

Any worker using the bus should leave his copy of the Daily when he is through reading it, as it may help others to a better picture of the class struggle.

## Carmen's Union (A. F. of L.) in Glenwood Adopts Demand for Wage Raise to Meet Inflation

By a Worker Correspondent

GLENWOOD, Pa.—The railroad workers on the Baltimore & Ohio in Glenwood feel the need of struggles against the bureaucracy of the standard brotherhoods, in their close tie-up with the railway officials, as keenly perhaps as any railway men. This is shown by the recent meeting of the Carmen's Union (A. F. of L.). At this meeting action was adopted calling for a return of the 10 per cent cut and a 50 per cent increase to cover the advanced cost of living.

Some of the other unions here, composed of railroad men, employed and unemployed, have already endorsed the Workers Unemployment Bill (H.R. 7598). The Blacksmith's Union has reduced dues to a nominal sum during periods of unemployment of their members.

These reforms, already accomplished have been for the most part sporadic, undirected efforts of the divided crafts, and bring home to us most effectively the need of an inter-brotherhood unity committee. Through such a committee these various movements could be concerted, planned, timed and worked out for a more serious attempt at gaining conditions vitally affecting the welfare of every one of us.

### Revolt Spreading

The reliance placed upon the Grand Lodge Chiefs formerly existing seems to be largely disappearing, and the men more and more are coming to the conclusion that any alleviation of the super-exploitation to which they are subjected will only be obtained by their own efforts.

Due to some of the grievance committee men now in office being more interested in politics than in brotherhood affairs, and grievances not being taken care of, the spirit of revolt is manifested by a rebellious attitude in all the local organizations. The 10 per cent slash in wages, the 59c dollar, the proposed 5 per cent further cut will leave the purchasing power of the men employed on railroads at only 51 per cent of their former purchasing power. This is reflected in their repudiation of the Rooseveltian theory of increased purchasing power by the inflationary method.

Such a rank and file revolt must be very skillfully handled and various factions with opportunist tendencies and political ambitions not given a chance to dictate the policies of the various organizations. The train and engine employes are gradually but surely opening their eyes to the true state of affairs in their organizations. Daily violations of contracts, without any protest by the grievance men, have become common occurances.

The blacksmith's union Local 262 has adopted protest resolutions condemning the workers' massacre in Austria. The resolution was forwarded to the Austrian Ambassador in Washington, D. C.

A demand for the return of the 10 per cent cut and a 50 per cent increase in wages was made of the Grand Lodge officers. All blacksmiths' locals on the B. & O. were circularized for support on the resolution.

These struggles show the trend of the revolutionary spirit of railway workers and prove they are ready to make an effort to improve their conditions against all the capitalist demagogy now being given out by the capitalist press, N.R.A. officials, state and federal politicians, etc.

# Railroad Workers Must Win Power to Negotiate

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PRINCETON, Ind.—The writer of this article has been in close contact with the rank and file railroad employes in this city for the past 22 years and present conditions in the shops and road service are worse at this point than ever before. There have been large numbers of employes fired or "furloughed," as the bosses say, until now there is only a skeleton of the shop force and, on the road the greater part of the conductors and engineers are demoted to trainmen and firemen. However, when the National Robbery Act was working up emotions last Spring and Summer, the most conspicuous ballyhoos came from the local leadership of the unions.

There were 60,000 fewer railroad workers in 1933 than in 1932 in the employ of the R.R., yet these workers moved 780,958 more carloads of freight. Local employes in the shop here told this writer that each man is turning out about three times more work per man than before the crisis. The bosses are driving the men until they are completely exhausted at the end of the eight hours.

The bosses have discriminated against the older employes in the reduction of the force by dispensing with their services and hiring younger men to fill their places.

The seniority rule, once so highly praised by the R.R. employer, has become a myth or a scrap of paper.

The men are seeing through the scheme of collaboration with the bosses, and complain that the only difference between their union and the company union is the method of collecting dues. These employes go to the lodge and pay their dues, while at the company union the men are checked off as in the coal mines.

Several of the employes in each local craft are now reading each issue of Unity News. Several of them are reading the Daily Worker, and in fact all revolutionary and radical literature is in demand amongst them. They are learning that they can't depend on the slimy politicians of the Democratic and the Republican and the Wall Street Congress to grant them their demands.

Let's take the power from our leadership that gives them the privilege to negotiate the wages and conditions, and place it in the rank and file where it belongs.

Let's demand the unemployment insurance bill, H.R. 7598. Wire your Congressmen and Senators demanding they support H.R. 7598. Let every R.R. employe and the railroad unemployed council make demands with other militant groups demanding adequate food, clothing and shelter from local relief organizations and county and state authorities. Demand $10 per week for the unemployed head of each family and $3 per week for each dependent. Don't take it lying down!

# Telegraph Clerk Welcomes Help of Daily Worker

(By a Telegraph Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—The publishing of the letter signed "Delivery Clerk" in a recent issue of your paper has had wide repercussion. A gleam of light has entered into the hearts of the vast majority of the employees of our company. Where there was despair, there is now hope. Where there was defeatism is now the faint beginning of militancy. Mistreated by the company officials, betrayed by the officials like Elsden, Colao, Burton, etc., we were sinking into a mental state of lethargy, too suspicious to unite, and a prey to wage-cuts, unjustified transfers and demotions, no pay for holidays and a host of miserable conditions.

Then, like a break in the clouds—your paper pointing the way. I heard some one say recently: "It's better to be red than yellow." Let that be an answer to the red scare! "Better be red than yellow."

No longer will Supt. Carroll or his old man walk into an office and try their famous bulldozing tactics. That was "scotched" by your paper. Please continue your exposures of things in the telegraph field and write how we can organize to win some concessions. A new spirit is in the air. Keep it alive by supporting the only paper that tells the truth. When the merger comes we can be ready with a strong employes' union. Lead the way and we will follow.

—A Telegraph Slave in the Theatrical District Where "King" Fittheldi rules.

# Militant Union Helps Telegraph Messenger Boys

(By a Postal Telegraph Messenger)

NEW YORK.—I am a messenger, and I am writing you a few lines to let you know the way things are with the messengers. I am one of those boys who came to the first meeting that was held for messengers in Labor Temple. After this we joined the United Telegraphers of America. But it didnt seem to me that we could get very far here because the president of this organization didn't seem to care about us at all, whether we accomplished anything or not.

Because we couldn't work in the U.T.A. we decided to go over to the Office Workers Union, about which we had heard, and see if they'd give us some help. We did this and we are certainly glad that we did, because they are giving us first rate advice and help. We have faith in them and see that they are really working to aid us.

Now some people are coming around trying to scare us with a lot of talk about reds. All I want to say is that the Office Workers Union is helping us and this paper is helping us and as long as they do they'll both get my support. I'm with them. No names will scare me.

* * *

**ED. NOTE: We urge all messengers who read this letter to tell their friends about it and to go to the Office Workers Union, 114 West 14th Street.**

# Western Union's Big Profit Came from Wage Cuts

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—I have read the letter which appeared in the Daily Worker written by the workers of Western Union. I would like to call their attention to an interesting item.

On Feb. 17th, there appeared in the New York Times a little notice stating the profits of Western Union, during 1933, was a clear $4,364,882, while in 1932 there was a deficit of $342,595. The result was that the coupon clippers got $4.17 per share.

Since there was a difference in profit of over five million ($5,207,477 to be exact) from 1932 to 1933, one would expect an increase in business turnover to a somewhat larger amount. However, their gross revenues tell a different story:

1932—$84,581,953.
1933—$84,903,424.

This increase in revenue is $411,461, which is only 8 per cent of the increase in profit. Now where did the other 82 per cent come from? It could have come from reduction of salaries of the executives, but did it?

I am not working for Western Union, but I would like to hear from the workers of Western Union. They ought to know how their company reduced its expense in order to provide profits for its stockholders.

—MIKE FRIEDMAN
(Signature Authorized).

# Hackmen Thank the Daily Worker For Its Support

(By a Taxi Worker)

NEW YORK. — The recent taxi strike has caused quite a furore and discussion among the hackmen in the East Side local, of which I am a member.

The meetings that were held at the Lenox Assembly Hall on East 2nd St., were in a turmoil due to the conflicting programs put forth by the speakers, as the Committee of 13 seldom appeared at the hall.

The majority of drivers in this local seemed to favor the clear-cut program of the left-wing group, who time and time again addressed the body, but they also should have come before the drivers and pointed out the necessity of a formation of a committee of action so that the men will not fall prey to the brutal treatment of the police, a welfare committee to canvass the various unions for financial aid as the men on the fourth day were tightening up their belts, and above all to impress the drivers of the effectiveness of huge mass demonstrations before City Hall.

Why weren't able organizers of the type of men as Wm. Z. Foster or Bill Dunne introduced to the strikers, who no doubt would have gained the admiration of the men, yes, and I dare say chosen as their leaders.

Sam Orner, a member of the Committee of 13, who bitterly attacked Judge Panken for the sell-out of the hackies at a meeting at Lenox Hall, was the official spokesman for the Taxicab Drivers Union of Greater New York at the N.R.A. code hearing at City Hall. We drivers of Local 1 want to know who was responsible for retaining Judge Panken, this betrayer of the strike as counsel and exposed to the rank and file as an enemy of the cabmen. In my opinion if a vote was taken in my local as to who should represent the union as counsel, J. Buitenkant would win.

In closing I want to state that we hackmen are not crushed. We retreated a few steps in order to reorganize our forces and, under correct leadership, we will rise again and rock the fleet-owners from their very foundations and march on to a smashing victory. We 46 hackmen of Local 1 are thankful for the wholehearted support given us by the Daily Worker, the only paper that stood by us during the strike.

JOE LOGAN,
Local No. 1, Taxi Drivers Union

PARTY LIFE

# Properly Approached, Negro Churches Aid Scottsboro Case

## Experiences Prove That Congregations Respond to Organizational Activity

A year ago our section had to face an arduous task to arrange Scottsboro meetings in the bigger and more influential churches. The situation was very badly complicated by the unclarity of many comrades on the question of religion. Recently, however, the picture has changed considerably. I hope that my experience will be of some value to other comrades.

The Buro of Section 11 of the C.P. assigned me and another comrade to make connections with big and influential churches in the Scovill section and arrange Scottsboro meetings. We located the Reverend and some board members of a big church and explained our aim in arranging meetings for the Scottsboro boys.

Immediately questions were fired on my white comrade to answer on questions of religion, Communism, nationalism and many other interesting questions. My comrade answered by explaining the Party position on the Negro question, the political issues the Party raised around the Scottsboro case, linking it up very skillfully into one united program as it effects the Negro as a nation and the white workers as a class.

The discussion left a favorable impression upon all. The issue of the Negro and white workers was clearly drawn in simple and lucid explanations of the Communist position on the struggle for Negro rights in the United States.

The church was granted to us for a Scottsboro meeting. The Reverend and some members spoke at the church meeting expressing their great satisfaction in knowing that there is a Communist Party uniting both black and white in its organization. Stirred to unmeasured wrath, the Reverend expressed the sentiment of his congregation and, for that matter, many thousands of Negro and white toilers of the Negro section of Scovill, when he said: "The Negro masses are everlastingly martyred; they pay for others' misdeeds. After so much anguish, the fatal day is coming when no longer chained by false hopes, and realizing the fruitlessness of their sacrifices to the rich class, they will unite with the poor whites and build a Soviet society in America.

"From one end of the chain to the other, all alike, Negro and white are plunged in the same sea of pain and error. Poor, crucified, struggling on our crosses on either side of the masters! Betrayed more cruelly than Christ. We wish to be saved. For centuries our reason has been bridled in passive obedience. We are capable of achieving liberation from capitalism through the courageous leadership of the Communist Party."

As the Party position on the Negro question, symbolized in the struggle for the Scottsboro boys, became clearer to the assembled workers, the applause and cheering for the C. P. increased more and more. We obtained some organizational results in building the Party and the L.S.N.R., obtaining a few subs for the Daily Worker. We were invited to use the church for as many meetings as we wish for Communist organizations.

In the Kinsman section a Negro church issued their own leaflets to advertise an L.S.N.R. meeting and a branch of that organization formed.

We must not overlook the Negro churches in our daily activity in organizing the workers. With the proper approach and understanding, with the necessary flexibility, we must succeed in penetrating the churches and broadcasting our agitation and carry on organizational work.

That was one of the most pleasant experiences we have had recently. The meeting was concluded in the most gratifying way.

—B. K., Section 11, C. P.

# Letters from Our Readers

### AMOS 'N' ANDY "DO THEIR PART"

Miami, Fla.

Dear Comrades:

Was listening in on the ether waves the other night and received my portion of economic "enlightenment," along with 25,000,000 or 30,000,000 other persons who were also probably listening throughout the nation.

The popular Amos 'n' Andy were being dispensed in the usual manner on the mammoth N.B.C. network. Big doses of "how to take it on the chin from the boss, and like it," are handed out nightly by these dialect comedians. The drug is skilfully and adroitly administered to the public.

Climaxing the evening's episode, Andy hired a new man to do repair work in their garage. The man was told in the course of his employment that the pay "wouldn't be much, but it would be **something**" (accent on something). What followed is easy to guess. The man was overjoyed to get the job and the paltry wage. The boys were heroes because they "gave a job." Their magnificent gesture and the new man's enthusiasm to so readily accept the miserable pay call for a little applause from the announcer. He came through handsomely, saying: "That's the spirit, boys."

The moral dished out so palatably is for the bosses to hand out more jobs at starvation wages (that's the spirit, so the announcer says), and of course the workers are to emulate the new employe and be happy to take these jobs.

Amos and Andy are well paid for trying to dope the people and stifle industrial unrest. But they have a swell chance! We know what to do. We won't swallow such buncombe. We'll fight against wage cuts and for higher wages, in spite of Amos 'n' Andy!

### THE INSIDE OF A GUTTER SHEET

Comrade Editor:

Noticing the Daily Worker's exposure of the anti-working class role being assumed by the gutter-fascist sheet called Daily News, I wish to add a few words from the point of view of one who works for them.

It is my opinion that of all the capitalist sheets in this city, this paper will seek to outstrip the others in promoting fascism in this country.

The place, the News building, is guarded like a military fortress. It looks more like an armed camp than a newspaper office.

Squads of special officers patrol the corridors and offices, stopping all strange persons and questioning them. These special officers are not decrepit old men, recruited from retired lists, but young men, tough, mostly from the rural parts who have seen service in the government forces. They carry holsters and look quite capable of using them. They put in eight hours a day and it is a dull grind.

Recently this newspaper organized the New York Daily News Post No. 1234, affiliated with the American Legion. Sixty-five charter members attended the first meeting. A temporary charter was granted and next meeting will be Sunday at 2 p. m. in the News building. Notices have been sent to all departments urging politely but firmly all News workers who have seen service between 1917 and 1918 to join. They must be American citizens.

### YOUTH HERE AND IN THE SOVIET UNION

New York City

Dear Comrade:

"School Life," a magazine published by the United States Department of the Interior, Office of Education, reports its findings, naming the most deadly enemies of youth. They are:

Idleness and lack of responsibility, strong drink, improper relation between the sexes and moving pictures of the wrong kind.

In other words, capitalism!

This magazine, however, abstains from mentioning that in the Soviet Union the youth is busy making a new world, that it doesn't drink or worry about sex, and, lastly, that Soviet movies are educational and the most uplifting in the world.

In other words, the press under the bosses accepts that something is wrong with the young, but refuses obstinately to see the example and apply the remedy because it means their own destruction.

# In the Home

CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

## Lenin on the Woman Question Available

Just released by International Publishers, "Lenin on the Woman Question," by Clara Zetkin, has a vital message not only for working women, but for workers of all ages, men and women, young and old.

The pamphlet consists of Zetkin's conversations with Lenin on marriage, the problems of working class youth, the organization of women, bourgeois mortality. There is also a speech by Lenin on "The Tasks of the Working Women's Movement in the Soviet Union."

Especially recommending "Lenin on the Woman Question," timely in the International Women's Day Campaign on March 8, the Women's Department of the Communist Party also urges widespread distribution of two other valuable campaign pamphlets which also sell for five cents: "Women Who Work," by Grace Hutchins, and "Working Women in the Soviet Union," by V. Sibiriak.

These pamphlets may be obtained from Workers' Bookshops and branches or, in quantities, from the Workers' Library Publishers, Box 148, Station D, New York.

## Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1501 is available in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14. Size 8 takes 2¼ yards 36 inch fabric and 3⅛ yards edging. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

# LONGSHOREMEN IN PORTO RICO WIN RECOGNITION, BETTER CONDITIONS

ARECIBO, Porto Rico.—Deep-sea ships loading at this port have to load at sea from lighters. A heavy sea keeps the ships constantly rocking, endangering the lighters moored alongside. If a man falls or is knocked overboard he is nearly always killed, as the sea at this point is full of man-eating sharks.

Up to a few months ago bad working conditions and speedup killed an average of one man on each ship besides injuring and maiming many others. A few months ago the longshoremen began organizing, and a strong left-wing group made their union a real rank and file organization. Almost immediately conditions began to improve and the accident rate decreased.

A few weeks ago the longshoremen in all Porto Rico ports had a successful strike, winning a wage increase of from 25 to 30 cents per hour straight time (5 cents increase) and from 35 to 60 cents per hour overtime (a 25 cent increase). The principal point of their victory was, however, direct negotiations between the men involved in a controversy and the employer, with the men and their spokesman (everyone is allowed to talk and vote) being empowered to call an immediate strike of the entire port. The workers realize what this means, and they are taking every opportunity to better their conditions.

Last night the longshoremen were working overtime on this ship, when one of the Porto Rico Line ships arrived (the S. S. Amarillo). This ship only had about two hours work and it lay in a dangerous position. The longshoremen immediately held a meeting on shore and decided to demand quadruple time ($1.20 per hour). Their demands were refused, and they immediately stopped all work in this ship. In one hour they won the demands, and then they forced the company to pay them for the one hour they were on strike, and to pay the longshoremen on this ship triple time for the remainder of last night's overtime, this last demand because the sharks are worse at night.

This should show the American workers how necessary it is to fight against the National Labor Boards and N. R. A. arbitration methods. These workers didn't need any Senator Wagner or Mrs. Perkins to arbitrate their strike.

The largest political party in this port is the Liberal Nationalist Party, which uses the N. R. A. and C. W. A. demagogy and hooey, and functions at the top like the Democratic party. The next is the Coalition party, which is a united front between the Socialists and Republicans. This outfit has almost the same line as LaGuardia used in his fuionist hook-up.

The workers, however, are very definitely left, and many of them declare themselves to be Communists and "left" socialists, although this left sentiment hasn't yet been organized very strongly.

The newspapers are very demagogic and somewhat similar to a cross between the Militant and the Philadelphia Record. The leading paper is the "El Dia," and is similar to its New York namesake, The Day.

Sentiment for complete freedom is unanimous. The workers understand the role of Yankee imperialism, and they need and will build a strong Communist Party of Porto Rico.

# Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Free Operation On the Eyes

**C.P., Brooklyn**—Your letter reached us this morning (Wednesday); too late to get in touch with Dr. Sommers. He has 'phoned us, however, about your case and we are sure that he will do his best to get you in touch with the eye specialist. You are completely forgiven for using our name without warrant: it is a small matter which should not give you the slightest concern.

* * *

### A Just Criticism

"Dear Dr. Luttinger:

"When I looked into the Daily Worker this evening, I was somewhat amazed to find a conspicuous advertisement on 'X-Dandro.'

"As most workers repose implicit faith in all that appears in the 'Daily,' I consider such an advertisement a menace to their health. I am sure that 'X-Dandro,' like most other similarly advertised remedies, does not stop falling hair or produce the various magic feats it claims to effect.

"Although I realize that the Daily Worker can use the funds obtained though advertisements, it must use the most rigorous discrimination in the type of ads it runs. Let us not forget, too, that careless inclusion of misleading advertisements in the 'Daily' provides our enemies with dangerous weapons.

"I am mailing this to you for obvious reasons. You are best fitted to decide on the merits of 'X-Dandro.'

"Comradely,
"C. R. C."

* * *

**Comment:** The Daily Worker rejects all advertisements which we feel are of a quack or shady character. As far as other business advertisements are concerned, the Daily Worker neither explicitly nor implicitly endorses any product advertised in our columns. While, for instance, many people believe that cigarettes are harmful, the Daily Worker might conceivably run advertisements for this particular product without, at the same time, either endorsing cigarette smoking or non-smoking, or endorsing any particular brand of cigarette.

# CHANGE THE WORLD!

By Sender Garlin

**Meet Mr. Dennis' Dear Friends!**

IN YESTERDAY'S column I reported an interview with Lawrence Dennis, U. S. Fascist leader, who meets Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, in debate at Mecca Temple, 130 West 56th St., New York, this Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock (not at 3:30 as previously announced).

Today I should like to present some of Mr. Dennis' interesting associates on his paper, "The Awakener: A National Organ of Sound Opinion," whose twin slogans are: "For the Americanism of the Right;" "Against the Socialism of the 'Left'," by which, of course, Mr. Dennis means Communism.

The Editor-in-chief of Dennis' "Awakener" is none other than Harold Lord Varney, and his executive editor and general factotum (both names are on the masthead of the paper) is Mr. Joseph P. Kamp.

Who are these two lads?

Harold Lord Varney was an I. W. W. during and after the war. At the time of the Great Steel Strike of 1919, led by William Z. Foster, he adopted splitting tactics, slandered Foster, and engaged in strike-wrecking activities through "The Metal Machinery Workers Industrial Union" of the I. W. W. His writings were distinguished by a flamboyant, ultra-leftist style, and he was capable of turning out "copy" six times as fast as any editor the Wobblies ever had—so a former associate of his informs me.

In 1920 he publicly turned renegade, dropped his membership in the I. W. W., and hit the sawdust trail for capitalism with a series of well-paid "expose" articles in Mr. Hearst's New York Sunday American and the "American Magazine." The articles rehashed the stale stuff of Wobbly "sabotage" so serviceable in justifying the Criminal Syndicalism laws—arson stories, murder, poisoning of wells, etc. He generously referred to his former compatriots in the I. W. W. as "murderers" and "cut-throats."

His natural evolution led him, in 1920, to become one of the publicity men for the National Republican Committee which was in charge of putting the sainted Warren Gamaliel Harding and his olly Ohio gang into the White House. He turned out copy for Harding just as fast as he had done for the Wobblies.

Varney disappeared from the scene for a few years, and in 1926 he turned up in the Anthracite region of Pennsylvania where the left wing was engaged in a number of strikes and putting up a bitter fight against the Lewis U. M. W. A. machine.

A couple of years later this worthy became attached to the "Italian Historical Society," a fascist outfit. It was only natural therefore, that when Lawrence Dennis went into business for American fascism that Varney, fresh from his apprenticeship with the Italian fascists, should join forces with him.

* * *

**Want a Strike Broken?**

WHO IS Mr. Joseph P. Kamp, Executive Editor of Dennis' "The Awakener?"

This fellow is the head of a vicious, anti-labor racket called the "American Constitutional Educational League" with offices at 113 West 42nd Street.

The procedure of this outfit is to hold "anti-Red" meetings in front of factories where workers are on strike, and before strikers' homes, and then go in to the boss and pass the hat.

During a strike at the I. Miller Shoe Co. in Long Island City last May this gang distributed the following handbill:

"One of your neighbors has decided that your neighborhood and this country is not good enough for him to live in . . . You are invited to attend a meeting in protest of his attitude which will be held in front of his home. The disloyal citizen is Max Stolar, 7816 Memorial Street."

Here we have the cabinet of Mr. Lawrence Dennis' nascent fascist administration: Dennis, a trained intellectual, Harvard-educated who "admires the big trading classes;" Varney, a renegade I. W. W. and a cheap prostitute, and Kamp, a strike-breaking racketeer.

In a symposium before the Foreign Policy Association at the Hotel Astor on December 9, last, Dennis summed up his speech with the declaration that:

"Fascism is a cult of government and the best traditions of the group. It will be Christian, American, Nationalist, and anti-Communist."

In short, the unmasked, brutal dictatorship of Wall Street!

* * *

**Japanese Imperialism and the "Daily"**

AND while on the subject of fascism: The U. S. and Japanese governments, which are engaged in a feverish armament race, are united on at least one issue. And that is, barring the Daily Worker from Japan.

A gentleman by the name of J. J. Kiely, who is the postmaster of the U. S. postoffice in New York, has just written the "Daily" a letter, stating, with an air of obvious approval, that the Japanese government has confiscated a number of copies of the paper. What is more, it intends to seize any other copies of the "Daily" that might arrive "regardless of the volume and the number."

The copies of the Daily Worker had been sent to regular Japanese subscribers, including the Literature and Law department of the Kyushu Imperial University in Fukuoka; to the Prefertural Office, and to various individuals in Yokohama.

* * *

**They Even Have a Law**

AFTER informing the Daily Worker that notification of the suppression of the papers had come from the postoffice authorities in Yokohama, the U. S. officials explain that:

"This communication stated that the printed matter was confiscated in accordance with the stipulations of Section 2a, Article 45 of the Universal Postal Convention, as it falls under the prohibition specified in Section 1 (g) of the same article. In this connection, it may be mentioned Section 1 of Article 45 of the Universal Postal Convention starts with the words 'It is forbidden to send by mail' and item (g) of said Section reads 'Any articles whatever whose entry or circulation is prohibited in the country of origin or that of destination.' Furthermore, Section 2 (a) of said Article reads in part as follows: 'The articles enumerated under letters (a), (d), (e) and (g) of Section 1 above are treated in accordance with the domestic regulations of the Administration which discovers their presence.'"

The New York postmaster concludes his letter to the Daily Worker with the information that "the post office at Yokohama also asks that it be recommended to you to discontinue the sending to Japan of this publication in the future as it is to be confiscated regardless of its volume and number . . . It was also stated that even though the publication is found and confiscated hereafter, no communication will be sent here requesting that sender be advised in the matter."

* * *

If the imperial Japanese government has any illusions that it can bar the political program of the Daily Worker by confiscating the paper, it is tragically mistaken. For, in spite of the most complete feudal law against political heresy—the law against "dangerous thoughts"—the influence of the Japanese Communist Party continues to grow, not only among the masses of workers and peasants, but among intellectuals, students (and as a recent sensational trial showed) even among officers in the army.

* * *

**Others Tried It Before!**

POSTSCRIPT—The "Czar of All the Russians," whose army you defeated in 1905, also tried to bar "dangerous thoughts." Do you know the result, Japanese imperialists? Do you know, Mr. Kiely of the U. S. postoffice?

TOMORROW: Louis in Minneapolis

# *Sister of Slain Cropper Tells Her Own Story*

By a Worker Correspondent

DADEVILLE, Ala. — Dear Comrade: I am a faithful worker, and a strong believer in the Communist Party, and I believe it is the only party that is standing for the Negro People, and for the working class. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, I believe is the only way out to true freedom and emancipation for the Negro people, that have been tied hand and feet for several centuries. I believe if both white and Negro will stand up side by side, and fight together as one mighty man under the leadership of the Communist Party, that we will gain and have the great victory of freedom of all the working class. In 1931 was my first view of the great moral for the well-being of people, especially the negro people. I chanced to get in touch with a great speaker, in the person of Jim, and listened to him attentively, and I was greatly enthused by his speeches. I gave him my name, and pledged that I would do all I could to help him to get in touch with other people. Jim appointed me as an organizer of the section in the neighborhood where I lived where I succeeded in building a club. One or two meetings before, the sheriff and thugs ran in on us, that was on July 14, 1931, when the first terror started.

I and my friend Miley was the first to be brutally beaten, and we have scars of the wounds on our heads that will be there till we are carried to our graves.

On the following night, my brother, Ralph Gray was brutally beaten, then moved, then killed and carried away from home, and thrown out in the yard of the jail house as if he was a dog, or poison serpent. Among the great number that were railroaded to jail, I and my oldest son were two of the members. When G. W. Chamlee, from Chatanooga, Tenn. Scottsboro lawyer, came to the jail and told us that those who were in jail from the terror, and he was sent to defend us, the sheriff and judges came to us prisoners trying to persuade us not to have anything to do with the Chatanooga lawyer. I stood out and told them that if I had any case to be defended in court, that G. W. Chamlee would defend it. Because I would not consent to the Sheriff and the Judge to do what they asked me, they imprisoned me and my son in jail for two months.

As soon as I got out of jail, and got to where I could walk again I started out to work among the people to get the movement started afoot again. I began to have small groups, as I was afraid to have very large ones, and began organizing again in the best way I understood. All that were willing to fight for their rights gave me their names. That was the way I began organizing after I got out of jail.

When M. came down to help us out in the summer of 1932, I had sent to him in Birmingham over a thousand names. After Al came we began with working in the name of the S. C. U., and I was appointed by the organizer of the I. L. D. to organize branches of the I. L. D. On account of my activity in the union the landlords, and bosses, and stool-pigeons have been trying to make it hard for me ever since 1931, when they killed my brother. I have a family to take care of, and the landlords and bosses won't let me and my boys work on the R. F. C. and C. W. A. I walk from one place to another until I am bare of clothing and am barefoot. Because they think I'm working for the union they keep me knocked out from work, and then won't give me no aid from the R. F. C. and the C. W. A. The bosses and the landlords have been trying to force me to leave here by trying to make it hard for me. Since 1931 I have had more threats from the bosses and landlords, and you little know of what they threaten to do to me. But I am still working and trying to organize, I may be knocked off, but to mean to work until Death under the leadership of the Communist Party, for it has done more for the Negro and the working class than any other political party ever did. Long life to the party.

T. G.

# TUNING IN

## TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

By I. MILMAN

With the worst storms over, the short wave fans should be prepared for good reception. Beginning Feb. 24, the U.S.S.R. stations started to come in with increasing volume. Sunday, Feb. 24, at 4 p.m., I tuned in on the Moscow station. For the first hour I could barely hear the station, on the second hour, from 5 to 6, it cleared up a bit, we could hear a man talking. On the end they announced, "Hallo, Hallo, Moskva," followed by the International, which was sung by a chorus. A few members of the 14th St. Branch happened to be in the house and they listened to it. On Feb. 25, at 5:15 p.m., we picked up again the Moscow station, a man was speaking in English about the Nanking government.

We received several letters from comrades asking for the code on RI to R9. For their benefit we are printing this key: R1, faint signal; R2, weak signal; R3, weak signal, but can understand; R4, fair signal, easily understood; R5, moderate to strong signal; R6, good signal; R7, good, strong signal; R8, very strong signal, heard several feet from speaker; R9, extremely strong signal. The U.S.S.R. radio call letters will be R or U, as announced in the International Radio News.

NOTICE: To all comrades of the W.S.W. R.O. of the Bronx: Those comrades who will not attend the next membership meeting, for which they will receive post cards will not be counted as members any more.

The Los Angeles Branch of the W.S.W. R.O. meets every Monday at 8 p.m., at 3128 Fairmont St.

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### WEAF—660 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Economy in Government—Merwin K. Hart, President New York State Economic Council
7:15—Billy Batchelor—Sketch
8:00—Concert Orch.; Jessica Dragonette, Soprano; Male Quartet
9:00—Lyman Orch.; Frank Munn, Tenor; Muriel Wilson, Soprano
9:30—Maude Adams in Dramatic Sketch—Peter Pan
10:00—Camera Fight—Sketch
10:30—Steese Orch.
11:00—The Lively Arts—John Erskine, Author
11:15—Dance Orch
11:30—Scotti Orch

12:00—Wesmo Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Kemp Orch.

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### WOR—710 Kc.

7:15 P.M.—Front-Page Dramas
7:30—Sizzlers Trio
7:45—Club Car Special
8:00—To Be Announced
8:15—Jones and Hare, Songs
8:30—Willy Robyn, Tenor; Marie Gerard, Soprano
8:45—The Old Neighborhood
9:00—Jack Arthur, Baritone
9:15—De Marco Girls; Frank Sherry, Tenor
9:30—Variety Musicale
10:00—Teddy Bergman, Comedian; Betty Queen, Songs; Rondoliers Quartet
10:15—Current Events—Marian Bugnoe Read
10:30—To Be Announced
10:45—Sports—Boake Carter
11:00—Moonbeams Trio
11:30—Nelson Orch.
12:00—Lane Orch.

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### WJZ—760 Kc.

7:00 P.M.—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—Don Quixote—Sketch
7:30—George Gershwin, Piano; Concert Orch.
7:45—Eddie and Grace Albert, Songs
8:00—Weller O'Keefe, Comedian; Ethel Shutta, Songs; Bestor Orch.
8:30—Dangerous Paradise—Sketch
8:45—Red Davis—Sketch
9:00—Leah Ray, Songs; Harris Orch.
9:30—Phil Baker, Comedian; Martha Mears, Song; Belasco Orch.
10:00—Frank Salmond, 'Cello; Violet Kemble-Cooper, Poetry
10:30—Mario Cozzi, Baritone; Lucille Manners, Soprano
11:00—Three Scamps, Songs
11:15—Anthony Frome, Tenor
11:30—To Be Announced
12:00—Rogers Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Madriguera Orch.

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### WABC—860 Kc.

7:00 P.M.—Myrt and Marge
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—Armbruster Orch.; Jimmy Kemper, Songs
7:45—News—Boake Carter
8:00—Green Orch.; Men About Town Trio
8:15—News—Edwin C. Hill
8:30—March of Time
9:00—Philadelphia Orch.
9:15—Ruth Etting, Songs; Green Orch.
9:30—Jack Whiting, Songs; Jeanie Lang, Songs; Denny Orch.
10:00—Olsen and Johnson, Comedians; Sosnick Orch.
10:30—Mary Eastman, Soprano; Concert Orch.
11:00—Rich Orch.
11:15—News Reports
11:20—Jones Orch.
12:00—Belasco Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Hopkins Orch
1:00—Pancho Orch.

# Understanding

## A Short Story

By MAXWELL BODENHEIM

HEIMANN'S Bar and Grill had an electric-sign in orange glass, which glared without life, and a window-display where sleek hams nestled on the chipped ice between bottles of beer and wine. It was located near the exact center of Manhattan, on a crowded side-street. The place had recently opened and it was shiny with white tile tables, oak-varnished chairs, and a counter of glass and nickel, but the equipment was cheap and hastily made, and within a year it would begin to look dirtier, tarnished and cracked. The bosses of such establishments always started with a blare—souvenirs and red-white-and-blue bunting — and then gradually allowed the food and service to grow worse while the prices crept up, a dime or so. Then, after the trade fell off, the bosses packed the place with more fake customers, for two or three days, and allowed them to be inspected by a prospective buyer—another boss, who purchased it, remodelled it, and commenced the same process of swindling on his own hook.

The time was around 6 p. m. and the air raw with lumps of ice scattered along the walks. Fritz Kandler stopped before Heimann's and looked into the window. He had been working in a rooming-house as a janitor, with the name of the job changed to "superintendent," a slight joke originated in the time when office-boys became "junior-clerks" and kitchen-drudges were altered to fourth-cooks, so that the bosses could placate the vanity of their more backward workers. A week previous he had been fired because his boss had secured another man willing to work for two dollars less—eight dollars a week—and now he was down to his last fifteen cents. Well, ten of the fifteen would buy a sandwich, anyway. He turned and peered at the picket plodding to and fro in front of the restaurant. The picket was a short man with slim, but iron limbs, and a stone jaw below his steady eyes. His clothes were loose and mended, and on his back and chest he carried placards announcing that Heimann's had refused to pay its workers living-wages and give them decent conditions, and that they were on strike. Fritz hesitated and then slouched into Heimann's. Aw, what did all these strikes mean except a cop's club on your face, and then the same lousy wages after you lost the strike? He was hungry and he had to eat.

He ordered a thin ham-sandwich at the counter. The man who punched his check was stolid except for his eyes, which squinted to catch glimpses of the opposite side of the street. The eyes were frightened and trying to hide it. Fritz sat at a vacant rear-table directly in front of the kitchen and munched at his handwich. In the middle of the eating he happened to glance down, and spied a monstrous cockroach over two inches long. The cockroach fiddled with the sawdust in a crevice where the wall met the floor, and then the insect darted into the kitchen with such rapidity that it could scarcely be seen. The health-inspector had been fixed and the kitchen was not over-clean. Gagged, Fritz was reluctant to devour the remains of the sandwich, but his hunger persisted and he ate them, his face steeled and a little angry. His appetite was still unsatisfied, since he had had no food since morning and then only a couple of doughnuts, but he needed his remaining nickel for a cup of coffee just before midnight, when he intended to tramp back to the basement where he slept on a dirty mat—temporarily—because the janitor of the house was a friend of his and could only sneak him in at that hour.

He left the restaurant and stood a moment, uncertainly. A cop, tall and surly, was planted before the window, and when the picket halted, for a second, to whisper to a passerby, the cop bellowed: "Hey, move on, you! Keep on moving before I crack you one!" The picket resumed the march, with rage on his face. Fritz also eyed the cop from the corners of his eyes. What did those cops ever do for people, who hadn't done any crime? Nothing except hit them, or jolly them along. Well, the cops were the law and a man couldn't butt against the law, after all. Fritz shifted his gaze to the opposite side of the street. A small platform had been erected over the curb — unpainted wood nailed in a hurry, with a little, American flag hanging from the railing—and men were talking to a growing cluster of people and shouting to make their voices carry above the roar of the traffic. Fritz had several cold hours to kill, so he dodged through the street-cars and machines and gained the other sidewalk. He stood and listened to one of the workers on the platform. The worker was young and roughly dressed, and his wide-lipped face was scowling. Sometimes he swung around and waved his fist at Heimann's.

"Eighteen of us workers went on strike at Heimann's two weeks ago. We only got ten left now, but we ten are going to stick together till we win this strike. The other eight have disappeared, but we don't give a damn. We're going to stick together and win. Heimann has done every rotten trick to defeat us, but he can't do it. He hired some rat to throw a brick through his window so he could blame it on us, and then he could break up our strike. He only paid us nine dollars a week—nine, lousy dollars—and some of us are married men, too. How can a married man and his family live on nine dollars a week? He can afford to pay a rat fifty dollars to smash his window because then he thinks he can break up our strike and keep on squeezing the money from our flesh and blood . . ."

The worker halted and another one clambered on the platform. At that moment, a youth appeared from Heimann's and hastened across the street. The boy was nineteen and he had a gawky body and a fat, narrow-eyed face. He wore a dark suit, well-pressed, and his shoes were as shiny as pocket-mirrors. After he had reached the curb, he faltered for a time, and then pushed his way, with an over-confident mien, into one knot of the audience pressed against the left side of the platform. His voice was flat and strained.

"They're lying to you people—don't listen to them. They're all a bunch of dirty reds and we fired them because they were lazy, and they were trying to ruin our place. We were paying them twelve and fifteen dollars a week, and we gave them good food, but they didn't want to work. I'm telling you, they're just a small bunch of rotten—"

The voice ended, washed off by a roar from the hearts, the teeth-bared mouths, of the rushing strikers. Three workers drove into the knot of people and surrounded the boy, flaying him with words, glaring at him, scarcely able to restrain their fists.

"WE know him—don't let him fool you! He's Heimann's son and he's been sent over here to tell you lies and break up our meeting, so his father can keep his hands on our throats! We know who he is alright! That's his father, Jake Heimann, standing right over there in the doorway! Look at him, there he stands!"

Fritz looked across the street, with the rest of the crowd, and saw a tall, stout man shifting on the doorsill. The man had a big nose and hanging cheeks. The cop was edging forward. The man in the doorway wheeled and vanished into the restaurant. The workers were still milling around the scared boy, and some of the men in the crowd were joining them. In a flash, the sight of the cockroach came back to Fritz. He pressed against the rim of the crowd, and though he was still half puzzled, one of his fists slowly clenched, raised itself, slightly, above his hip.

### *College Anti-War Group Holds Benefit*

The Arrangements Committee of the City College Conference Against War is giving a benefit at the Friday night performance of "Peace on Earth" at the Civic Repertory Theatre. This is the 146th benefit given by various labor, club, church, college and cultural organizations for "Peace on Earth."

### *LOOK OUT FOR GROPPER!*

"American Portraits" begin in Monday's issue.

## *WHAT'S ON*

On and after March 1 the rates for ads in the "What's On" column will be week days from Monday to Thursday 35c for 3 lines. Friday and Saturday 50c for 3 lines.

* * *

### *Friday*

"What Happened in Austria," lecture by Comrade Farmer at Brownsville Youth Center, 565 Thatford Ave., 8:30 p.m.

LECTURE-RECITAL. Elie Siegmeister, Henry Schroeder, on "Mussorgsky, Forerunner of Proletarian Music." Mussorgsky songs. Pierre Degeyter Club, 5 E. 125th St., 8:15 p.m. Adm. 25c.

RABBI GOLDSTEIN lectures on "Fascism and Religion" at Red Spark A.C., 65 Second Ave., near 4th St., 8:30 p.m.

CLARENCE HATHAWAY speaks on "Revolution Knocks at the Door of Europe," Irving Plaza, 16 Irving Place, 8 p.m. Renault National Training School.

ROBERT STUART POINTZ lectures on "The Austrian Uprising and the War Danger." Tremont Prog. Club, 666 E. Tremont Ave., 8:45 p.m.

LECTURE and Concert. Dr. Paul Salter speaks on "The Philosophy of Communism" at American Youth Club, 407 Rockaway Ave. Adm. 25c in advance; 35c at door.

UNITED FRONT Supporters, Symposium on "Austria Aflame" Speaks: Aucel Lenier and others, U. P. S. Hall, 40 West 15th St., 8 p.m.

MURRY BEYEN speaks on "The Austrian Situation and the United Front" at Workers Center of Astoria, 25-30 Astoria Blvd., Crescent Theatre Bldg., 8:30 p.m.

RECENT EVENTS IN AUSTRIA. Open Forum at German Workers' Club, 79 E. 10th St., 8 p.m. Speaker: Gus. Storis. Adm. free.

PETER MARTIN speaks on "Building a Revolutionary Theatre." Prog. Community Center, 452 E. 96th St., Brooklyn.

"DIALECTICS IN CIVILIZATION," lecture study course given by Pen & Hammer, 114 W. 21st St., 8 p.m. Fee $3 for 15 lectures; single admission 35c.

CARL SANDES, lecture on "The meaning of Music." Prospect Workers Center, 1157 So. Boulevard, Bronx.

M. BLUMFIELD, lecture on "Our Children and the Coming War." Neighborhood Workers Center, 1420 Boston Rd. Adm. 10c.

W.I.R. Band members report at Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave. Bring stands, 7:30 p.m.

LECTURE in English, Joseph Wang, "The Fukien Rebellion." Clarte, 304 W. 58th St., 8:30 p.m. Adm. free.

TEACHERS, Parents, Students mass meeting against war preparations in the Schools. Washington Irving High School, 19th St. and Irving Place, 8:30 p.m. Auspices, Teachers Anti-War Comm. Admission free. Slides of war pictures.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, lecture on "National Minorities." Cll-Grand Youth Club, 380 Grand St., 8:30 p.m.

LECTURE, "Democracy and Fascism," Jerome Workers Club, 1309 College Ave., near 169th St., 8:30 p.m.

ISIDORE SCHNEIDER, lecture on "Proletarian Literature," Mosholu Prog. Club, 8:00 p.m.
3230 Bainbridge Ave. near Reservoir Oval;

HARRY WICKS, lecture on "Austria — How It Happened," American Youth Federation, 220 E. 13th St. near Second Ave., 8:30 p.m. Adm. 10c.

### *Saturday*

12th ANNUAL DANCE. Followers of the Train, Webster Manor, 125 E. 111th St. Excellent Jass Band; American and Russian Dancing. Adm. 50c. Proceeds I.L.D.

CONCERT and Dance, Boro Park Unemployed Council at I.W.O. Center, 1373 — 43rd St., Brooklyn, 8:30 p.m. Red Dancers, String Orchestra, Dramatic Group and others.

DANCE, Tremont Prog. Club, 666 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx, 8:45 p.m. Prizes for best dancers.

ENTERTAINMENT and Dance at German Workers Club, 79 E. 10th St., 2nd floor. String Orch. Surprises. Contribution 15c.

WORKERS SCHOOL dance and entertainment at 35 E. 12th St., 3rd floor. Jazz Johnson and Orchestra; L. K. Lugansky and Russian Troupe, David Kolsenitz. Adm. 15c.

JOHN REED CLUB Scottsboro Party and Dance in honor of the opening of John Wexley's play "They Shall Not Die." 430 Sixth Ave. Feature entertainment and good jazz band. Subscription 25c.

FIREBRAND Gesang Farein, oratorio on "Two Brothers" by Jacob Schaefer; Emma Redell, Soprano Soloist, assisted by Symphony Orchestra; New Soviet Songs; Brooklyn Academy of Music. Tickets 30c, 75c, $1.00.

4th ANNIVERSARY of Unemployed Councils. Concert and Dance at Brighton Beach Workers Center, 3300 Coney Island Ave. Theater of Action; New Dance Group. Chamber Music. Dancing till dawn.

### *Boston, Mass.*

CONCERT and Dance, Friday, March 2, 8 p.m. at Regent Manor, 646 Warren St., Roxbury. Music by Olympians. Subscription 25c. Auspices, American Workers Chorus.

### *Passaic, N. J.*

ENTERTAINMENT and Dance; prominent speaker; snappy dance orchestra, Saturday, March 3, 8 p.m., at 25 Dayton Ave. Auspices Communist Party.

### *Newark, N. J.*

RED BAZAAR, Saturday and Sunday, March 3 and 4 at Krueger's Auditorium, 25 Belmont Ave. Greatest value in merchandise. Dance on Saturday night. Admission 20c at door; 15c in advance.

### *Philadelphia*

AFFAIR to celebrate the Second Anniversary of "Soviet Russia Today" on Saturday, March 3, 125 S. 6th St. Good program. Adm. free.

WM. W. WEINSTONE speaks on "Recent Events in Austria," Saturday, March 3, at 510 Fairmount Ave. Adm. 25c. Unemployed 10c.

UNEMPLOYED Council of Strawberry Mansion will hold house party Saturday, March 3, at 2023 French St.

### *Chicago*

DANCE, Entertainment, Cabaret on Saturday evening March 3 at Southwestern Temple, 1155 S. Albany Ave. Auspices Sec. 3 C.P. Adm. 25c; Unemployed 10c.

DAILY WORKER Conference of Sect. 3 C.P. Sunday, March 4, at Freiheit University Hall, 3228 W. Roosevelt Rd.

TRADE UNION Ball, Auspices Steel and Metal Workers Ind. Union, Saturday, March 3 at Peoples Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Good jazz band; refreshments; well known artists. Adm. 20c in advance; 25c at door.

### *Cleveland, O.*

THE CLEVELAND Workers School will hold an inter-term Social, Saturday evening March 3, at 1524 Prospect Ave. There will be dancing, a floor show, and refreshments, all for 25c.

BAZAAR on March 3 and 4 at Gedinas Hall, St. Clair at 60th St. Auspices South Slavs. The Educational Clubs, Abrasevic, Oreskl and Slovada. Starts 2 p.m. on Saturday. Dancing both evenings. Film showing of "Turksib" on Sunday at 3 p.m.

### *Detroit, Mich.*

DANCE given by Hotel and Restaurant Sect. F.W.I.U. Saturday, March 3 at 435 E. Lafayette. Good music and refreshments.

### *Yukon, Pa.*

SOVIET Film "War Against the Centuries" on Friday, March 9 at Cooperative Hall. Auspices, Workers Cultural Club. Adm. 25c, children 10c.

### *Minneapolis, Minn.*

DANCE arranged by Mpls. Comm. to Aid Victims of German Fascism on March 4 at Humbold Hall, 1317 Glenwood Ave. No. Adm. 15c. 8 p.m.

# Mississippi Farmers Talk of Revolution

By JOHN L. SPIVAK

BROOKHAVEN, Miss. — After talking to independent farmers, share croppers, business men and politicians here, I am convinced that not only Lincoln County of which this little farming town is the county seat, but most of Mississippi was on the verge of serious rioting on a scale close to a general armed revolt when federal aid quieted the seething unrest.

From every one I heart that the farmers wanted a "revolution — like the Bolsheviks had," as they pronounce it; and, as several share-croppers told me openly and with deadly seriousness, "I ain't so sure we ain't gonter have one if the gov'ment keeps takin' everything away from the poor and givin' it to the millionaires."

JOHN L. SPIVAK

I first heard talk of this nature when I got into Meridian, Miss. from Alabama, but I attributed it to one farmer whom I happened to meet JOHN L. SPIVAK accidentally on the train. Since one is not representative of a general state of mind I dismissed him as an interesting isolated case such as one might stumble across anywhere. He told me of the bitterness in Meridian over the distribution of C. W. A. funds, of how the unemployed in that fairly large city for the South, had gathered together and demanded that the unemployed handle the distribution of government work funds. When that was refused them they almost mobbed the C. W. A. headquarters. They were armed with bats and stones, sticks and iron railroad implements. It was some time before things quieted down; the most influential people in the town had to plead with them before the fury of the jobless and the hungry was pacified.

### Things Tense

Things have been pretty tense here, but it was like similar sporadic outbursts reported from various sections of the country and in addition, this was more of an industrial community than a farming one. Though it showed a tendency on the part of some jobless in the South, still it could not fairly be considered representative of the farmer's attitude or of conditions in the state. This, too, was far from being "revolution" so I pigeon-holed the incidents in my mind as isolated.

The farmer got off at the second stop the train made. Another farmer got on, sun-tanned, raw-boned, unshaved, dressed in the blue denim almost all these farmers wear. There were several of them in the smoker, and gradually the conversation turned to conditions in Mississippi.

And again I heard them talk plainly and bluntly, with determined sets to their jaws, of "a revolution. Them Bolsheviks at least got their land and don't have to pay no taxes they can't afford." They talked a great deal, about the government, politicians, the way "everything was being taken from the poor and given to the millionaires."

Out of Jackson to Brookhaven, a far distance from Meridian, I again heard open talk of revolution and in this town whose life depends upon cotton and those who grow it, I heard it again and again and again. Everyone from federal land agent to banker here agrees that Brookhaven is representative of a southern cotton area town and that what happened here since the depression and what people think is fairly representative of the whole state if not of the deep South cotton belt. I heard this talk not merely from farmers who might be embittered and find relief in talk to a stranger, but from federal and county officials who know these men, who have lived with them their whole lives.

"We narrowly escaped serious trouble," the officials admit. "Federal relief came just in time. The temper of these farmers was rising. They held tax-payers' meetings and when these did not do any good there was considerable talk of getting their shotguns to save their farms and do not good for themselves and their families. Even men were desperate. Here, with the native hundred per cent American, the air is tense with farmers who talk of "revolution."

THEY do not know just what a revolution is, as will be shown by conversations I had with independent farmers and croppers. All they know is that their lot always was bad and since the depression, has grown unbearably worse. Until the federal government began to pour money in here as everywhere else, they did not know where their next sack of flour was coming from or where they would get clothes for themselves and their families. This long suffering uncertainly was aggravated by reading newspaper stories of millionaires and their vast wealth, of millionaires who did not pay income taxes, of millionaires who seemed to be working hand in glove with the biggest politicians. A deep rooted desperation was rising which lacked only a spark to set it off. This sense of desperation has been calmed only slightly by government relief, for those who most needed relief are the last as subsequent articles about this area will show.

### Intense Bitterness

This bitterness against millionaires and politicians is one of the most pronounced sentiments here. You find it everywhere—among the small landowner, the cash renting farmer, the share cropper, the small town business man.

Lincoln County is typical of Mississippi except for the Delta region which has particularly rich and fertile soil, along the Mississippi Delta are the huge plantations, a very few owned by wealthy individuals. The majority are owned by corporations which portion out the acres among share croppers or hire day labor. They prefer croppers, for these have their families and stay on the land even though they are cheated outrageously. This is the area where the proportion of Negroes to whites are about two, and in some places, three to one, with the Negroes predominating.

### Resentment Against Government

The rest of the state consists chiefly of small farm owners, as in this county, men who own anywhere from 20 to 40 and in some instances, 100 acres. The first thing we find, among the independent farmer and the cropper, is a deep resentment against the federal government. There only exceptions now are those who have government relief work jobs which pays them more than they earned working for farmers. The remainder are living on government charity. Local charity contributions have been scarcely enough to mention.

Poverty has reached such depths here not only among croppers, but among many small independent farmers that anything seems preferable to present conditions. It was during this period that the first loud talk of "revolution" started. They have no faith in the promises of politicians and officials, local, state or national. They have a deep and fervent belief that the politician whom they themselves elect, functions solely for the benefit of the rich.

* * *

THE question naturally arises why they keep re-electing them. I have asked that question of many farmers who were particularly incensed against the politicians. The gist of their replies is that there is no one else to vote for except Republicans, and these are generally disliked and the name of Hoover is positively hated. To this must be added the important fact that not everyone gets a chance even to vote and these especially look upon the politicians with distrust. The Negro, of course, is disfranchised here as everywhere in the South and the poor white might just as well be black so far as his vote is concerned. He, too, is disfranchised because he is poor. If he does not have money to pay the poll tax he cannot vote. Since most croppers and their families live on allowances ranging from $9 to $21 for the months of March to August inclusive, and end the season in debt, they simply cannot raise the couple of dollars necessary to pay the poll tax and thus have the privilege of registering their protest with the ballot.

(To Be Continued)

War Paint No. 2 — By Limbach

# AMUSEMENTS

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
JOHN WEXLEY'S New Play
THEY SHALL NOT DIE
Royale Thea., 45 St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8.30
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2.30

EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD Thea., 52d St., W. of B'way
Ev. 8.30 Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2.30

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES PHILIP MERIVALE HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN Thea., 52d St., W. of B'way
Ev. 8.30, Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2.30

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
with FANNIE BRICE
Willie & Eugene HOWARD, Bartlett SIMMONS, Jane FROMAN, Patricia BOWMAN, WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50th. Evs. 8.30
Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2.30

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# Daily Worker

OFFICIAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

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FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1934


## The Socialist 'New Leader'—This Week!

IT IS a classic issue that the Socialist "New Leader" has issued this week on the Austrian situation and the events at Madison Square Garden.

One is irresistably reminded of the comical, windy fulminations of the two editors in the "Pickwick Papers" of Charles Dickens.

But one reads further and it becomes a serious matter. Here are some samples:

"Before the meeting had opened, these ghouls, like swine trampling a flower garden, began their hideous performance. Joy possessed all but the Communists...that proletarians attacked by Fascists had displayed such sublime courage..."

Or this:

"Like a bolt of lightning that clears a murky atmosphere this ghastly debauch brought retribution. Everywhere the Communists were branded as moral lepers. And what do civilized communities do when leprosy is detected? It is isolated; it is quarantined..."

Or this:

"They came to the meeting with knives, scissors, blackjacks, stink bombs, bottles, hisses, boos, yells, and"...and... what do you think, most terrible of all—"literature!"

But the Socialist editor of the New Leader probably felt that he still had some steam left in his vocabulary, and so he took a leap into the air with this:

"What is this thing that emerged at the Garden meeting? It is the pathologic spawn of the depression."

These are only samples of the issue. It is literally filled with such things. It would take a volume to refute each single misstatement of fact, each distortion and misquotation.

But the New Leader does not stop at wild and ludicrous rhetoric. It goes further. It spills deadly political poison. Listen to this:

"They hunt in packs... Lenin taught them that lying, intrigue, and cunning are Communist methods."

Or this:

"In their brief tenure of power in Bavaria and Hungary they needlessly shot thousands of human beings. The working class victims of the Cheka and G.P.U. reveal the sadist soul of this hateful thing..."

And finally:

"Stalin may spend more millions upon them in this country, but they are henceforth Ishmaels, branded as moral lepers, unfit to associate with human beings..."

"Who would want to see the ghouls of the Garden as masters of the United States transforming it into a prison, crushing every organization of the workers...etc., etc."

Here it is no longer funny. Here the New Leader is performing a political task. The task is to repeat the vicious slander of professional "red baiters," of the Baileys, the Grover Whalens, the stool pigeons of the Department of Justice, the police of the Red Squad—and Matthew Woll. It is no wonder that the Socialist leaders found Matthew Woll a fitting guest of honor at the anti-Fascist meeting at the Garden. Woll specializes in this kind of anti-Soviet traffic, this kind of reactionary provocation against the working class.

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DO the editors of the New Leader think that by these rantings that they can divert attention from the vicious hooliganism that characterized the assault of the Socialist and trade union officials against Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker? Do they think that by these rantings that they can make the workers forget that the Socialist leaders ordered the capitalist police to frisk and search every worker entering the Garden?

And with what malice do they desecrate the heroic Soviets of Hungary and Bavaria, when the working class smashed the bourgeois dictatorship and seized power, only to be crushed in a sea of blood by the coalition of the White Guard reaction and Social-Democracy! It was Social-Democracy that led the counter-revolutionary assault against the heroic Bavarian Soviet in 1921, slaughtering thousands of workers, and it was Social-Democracy that helped the beast Horthy strangle the Workers' and Peasants' Government in Hungary. Now they gloat over it, while the proletariat of Austria is paying in bitter sacrifice for the fact that Austrian Social-Democracy crushed the attempts to set up a Workers' and Peasants' Soviet in Austria!

With what ugly hate do they defame Lenin, revolutionary genius of the proletarian revolution, beloved of the working class of the world.

And the ludicrous slander of "Moscow gold..." "Stalin's millions..." Could Ham Fish or Grover Whalen say more?

WHY DOES the New Leader write this way? Why has it so utterly lost its head, so that it cannot even see the absurdity of this frenzy?

It is because the New Leader is unwilling to face the real political issues involved in the Austrian crisis and the Garden affair. It is because the New Leader is striving through seizing on the turbulence at the Garden to break the movement toward unity with Communist workers which is growing among the Socialist workers. The Socialist Party in California is already split on the question of United Front, with entire locals breaking away from the top leadership.

The Socialist leaders think that they will be able to mask their deadly silence in this week's New Leader on Otto Bauer's statement by raising a hue and cry of fantastic provocation. But the very frenzy of their rhetoric only bares more nakedly their crass evasion of every single important political issue raised by the events in Austria and Germany.

IT IS in this issue of the New Leader that one can see in its purity that Social-Fascist reactionary provocation that was responsible for the indignation of the workers at the Garden.

Socialist workers! Let the officials clasp hands with Woll and Huey Long. We will clasp the hand of proletarian unity in class struggle against everything that Woll, LaGuardia and Long stand for. We will raise the banner of eternal honor to our heroic comrades in Austria, betrayed by their leaders, but rising over this betrayal.

The fight against the menace of fascism cannot be won without working class unity. That is a historic reality. Unity must not be broken. The Communist Party urges all workers to ignore the provocations of the Socialist leadership and to build the unity of the working class

## Roosevelt's Hunger Decree

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S new note on the unemployment problem is an admission of the failure of the government to either reduce the ranks of the sixteen million unemployed, or to grant to them security against starvation.

Roosevelt's note, divested of rhetoric, puts forward three main points in the future program of the Federal Government toward the unemployed workers: 1). A declaration that the liquidation of the C.W.A. will be carried through, and that no more appropriations will be made for relief to the jobless; 2) A declaration in principle against granting any unemployment insurance, and the breaking of all campaign promises of Roosevelt regarding security to the workers; 3) The setting up of huge sections of the unemployed as categories of vagrants, of jobless who have "no hope" and the institution of the principle of forced labor. The plan tends to reduce the wages of the entire working class by creating huge forced labor armies at starvation "wages."

The $950,000,000 appropriated by Congress at Roosevelt's request was declared, at the time of passage, to be just enough to liquidate the C.W.A. jobs by May 1, and to "taper off" the C.W.A. projects. Now this same $950,000,000, according to Roosevelt's new plan, is to be made to last for 15 months. Roosevelt divided the unemployed into three categories, and then declared, "The administration will be guided by these groupings in expending the $950,000,000 recently appropriated by Congress."

The money appropriated to "taper off" the C.W.A. will now be stretched to last the 16,000,000 unemployed for 15 months.

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TODAY Roosevelt says in his new note, "Direct relief as such, whether in the form of cash or relief in kind, is not an adequate way of meeting the needs of able bodied workers. They very properly insist upon an opportunity to give the community their services in the form of labor in return for unemployment benefits."

This will be the only form of relief, according to Roosevelt, because "The Federal Government has no intention or desire to force either upon the country or the unemployed themselves a system of relief which is repugnant to American ideals of individual self reliance."

Roosevelt declares that direct, cash relief, will not be given. Instead forced labor will be the only form of relief to jobless in the cities. But even this forced labor relief will be limited to the $950,000,000, and will be limited to six months. "Work will be given to an individual for a period not to exceed six months."

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FOR the "rural distressed," Roosevelt makes it clear that "no encouragement of an extension of competitive farming is contemplated." This in itself is an admission by Roosevelt of the deepgoing extent of the agricultural crisis, that agriculture will not stand the strain of additional competition. The program proposed for the unemployed in rural areas is the old chestnut of Hoover, diversified farming. In rural communities the jobless will not necessarily get any wages. "Work for wages from relief funds is not an essential part of this phase of the program," says Roosevelt. The program in rural areas calls for "building or rebuilding to provide adequate farm homes"; provision of seed and stock "for other than commercial purposes," and part time employment "in small industrial enterprises," and jobs on highways in parks and forests. This program is a "substitute for direct relief."

According to this analysis of Roosevelt, there is no hope for the millions of unemployed in rural areas to re-enter "competitive agriculture." Direct relief is cut off from these millions, and they are to starve on the farms, with what crumbs they can pick up from road work, from vegetable gardens, or what have you.

Roosevelt puts forth the pitiably bankrupt theory of going back to the pre-capitalist days of handicraft. He again brings forward the fallacious quack "remedy" for the agricultural crisis of diversifying crops. He fantastically claims that millions of jobless in rural areas can be put down in the middle of capitalist society to live on self-sustaining farms. This theory is suitable for Roosevelt because it necessitates only the giving of a few seeds to the rural jobless to replace real cash relief.

* * * *

BUT the program for the third category, the "stranded population," is even more vicious. Roosevelt characterizes this category as "those composing 'stranded populations,' i. e. living in single industry communities in which there is no hope of future re-employment, such as miners in worked-out fields." Roosevelt admits that this category constitutes "a situation of substantial proportions." He proposes "physical transplanting" on the grounds that the areas where they live "offer neither future employment at wages nor opportunities for self-support through agriculture."

In this paragraph Roosevelt admits the viciousness, the bankruptcy of the capitalist system in dealing with the unemployed. Roosevelt admits to the permanency of the unemployment problem, sees no hope for a "substantial" section of the population. The capitalist speed-up, the industrial crisis, has "stranded" a large section of the population, according to Roosevelt's own admission, and there is no hope of "future wages."

And what does Roosevelt propose to do for these permanently unemployed victims of the anarchy of capitalist production? To "physically transplant" them. To treat these workers from basic industries, such as mining, as vagrants, to isolate them on farms. They will be "maintained on small tracts of land" with "industrial opportunities" supplemented. This means that thousands of families will be transported "back to the land" where millions of impoverished farmers are already starving. Could any program be more bankrupt than this?

* * * *

ROOSEVELT decrees relief cuts, forced labor, and starvation to the unemployed workers. The workers of the United States must not let Roosevelt's starvation program be put through.

Over a million C. W. A. workers have already been fired. Only the most militant struggle, on the broadest united front basis, only the most intensive organization, will prevent Roosevelt's sentence of starvation and death to the unemployed from being executed.

In the face of this starvation program, it is necessary for the workers' organizations, led by the Communist Party, to organize and carry through the fight against relief cuts, the fight for adequate cash relief, for union wages and conditions on all jobs, and for the immediate enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The united front, led by the Unemployed Councils, of the members of all workers' organizations, must be achieved in the course of the mass meetings, delegations, marches, demonstrations, conferences, and fighting actions on the job and in the neighborhoods.

**The Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598) will prevent starvation of millions of permanently unemployed. Employed and unemployed workers—forge the united front in fight against relief cuts; for adequate cash relief. Only the Workers' Bill provides a measure to defend living or wage standards. Demand union wages and conditions on all C.W.A. and relief jobs! Demand the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598); force your local congressmen to act for the Workers' Bill! Down with Roosevelt's new deal of starvation and forced labor for the jobless! For unemployment insurance at the expense of the employers and the government! For the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill!**

# Mass at the German Consulate Tomorrow!

## Ill. Miners' Local Supports Fight of Austrian Workers

### Gillespie P. M. A. Local Calls on All Locals to Endorse Stand

CHICAGO, March 1.—A resolution supporting the struggles of the Austrian workers was passed by local 37 of the Progressive Miners of America at Gillespie, Ill., and an official copy sent to every local in the union for indorsement.

The resolution, signed by Ernest Smith, the local's secretary, says in part "that the interests of the workers are the same the world over" and "we go on record as supporting unequivocally, morally, financially and economically the struggle being waged by our Austrian brothers and sisters."

## Plan Anti-Fascist Demonstration in Los Angeles Mar. 14

### Bethlehem Workers Hold Mass Protest Against Austrian Terror

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The Provisional Committee against Fascism and War, elected at the anti-Austrian Terror mass meeting Wednesday night, is sending out a call to hundreds of organizations for united front action against the menace of fascism, which is especially threatening in Southern California. They are asking for representatives to a conference at Music Arts Building, 233 South Broadway on Sunday, March 4, at 2 p. m. with the proposal of a mass demonstration against fascism at the Los Angeles Plaza on the afternoon of March 14.

* * *

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—A protest mass meeting, arranged by the United Front Committee, was held here on Feb. 23, at Hungarian Hall. The meeting was addressed by speakers from Unemployed League, the General Labor Union, the Friends of the Soviet Union, the I. L. D. A., and the Communist Party.

The Socialist Party local, although sending representatives to the committee meeting which arranged the mass meeting, were forced to withdraw by threats of losing their charter. Many of their members, however, attended the meeting, including some of the speakers.

## South African Workers Defy the Police Pick-Up and Vicious Pass System

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, (By Mail).—Mass demonstrations in defiance of the police "pick-up" were held in three sections of this city, under the leadership of the Ikaka (I. L. D.), on Dingaan's Day, December 16, 1933.

The "pick-up" is the practice of police in picking up all native workers on the streets, every Saturday night, for examination of the numerous "passes" which they are obliged to buy.

December 16 was a Saturday, but with militant demonstrations going on in every native center, there was no pick-pp that night, for the first time in months. The workers organized together and armed themselves with sticks and other weapons, to resist the pick-up should the police attempt it.

Although the pick-up was resumed the following Saturday, the mass agitation and organization against this form of terrorization is growing, and placards have appeared all over the city bearing the slogan, "To hell with the pick-up and police brutality."

POLLY SAYS — —By Burck

## Doumergue Given War-Time Power on Tariff, Budget

### Reactionary Regime in New Step Toward Fascism

PARIS, March 1.—Gaston Doumergue, France's premier of war and reaction, was given dictatorial powers over French tariffs today by both the senate and the chamber of deputies, after they had given him power to balance the budget by decree, passing the $3,000,000,000 budget without discussion.

While the capitalist deputies granted the Doumergue cabinet the same kind of powers which were a stepping stone to fascism in Germany and Austria, the Communist deputies stood in their seats, crying: "Down with capitalist dictatorship!"

The whole ruling class of France, thrown into consternation by the mass opposition to fascization which was climaxed by a 24-hour general strike of 4,000,000 workers on Feb. 12, has united to concentrate power in the hands of the Doumergue cabinet of generals and hide-bound reactionaries of most of the capitalist parties.

The powers given Doumergue permit him to carry out the wholesale wage-cuts and dismissals to balance the war budget piecemeal and with a minimum of publicity, in an effort to head off the organization of mass protest against them.

## Chinese Masses Fight Japanese Imperialism

SHANGHAI, Feb. 13 (By Mail).—A good picture of the resistance of the Chinese toiling masses in Manchuria can be gotten from the following figures which are published by Chinese newspapers. Despite frequent "punitive expeditions" of the Japanese army, 6,298 insurrectionary actions took place in 1933, in which 460,000 workers and peasants participated.

## Mexican Electrical Workers To Call Strike

MEXICO CITY, March 1.—The Union of Electrical Engineers issued a warning yesterday that a general strike in the industry would begin March 10, shutting off all light and power in a dozen important Mexican cities, if the Wall Street-owned Electric Bond and Share Co. failed to meet the workers' demands.

## *Brown Book of Terror Barred in Jerusalem*

JERUSALEM, March 1.—The Brown Book of the Hitler Terror, the scathing indictment of the Nazis, has been barred here under the ordinance "forbidding the defamation of foreign princes." Assistant District Commissioner MacLaren issued the order barring the sale of the book. The government's interference with the sale of the book is understood to have followed a protest lodged by the German Consul General here.

## Spanish Cabinet Resigns; Greater Fascistization Seen

### Move Aimed to Fortify Reactionary Forces in Government

MADRID, Mar. 1.—The reactionary Cabinet of Alejandro Lerroux suddenly resigned today.

This move is interpreted here as a step toward further fascization of the Spanish Government, which has already taken away all the gains won by the workers in the past three years, and has been facing a mass upsurge and a series of gigantic strikes.

The resignation of the whole Cabinet followed the threat of resignation of the only two members who opposed the government's plan to amnesty all reactinary-monarchist political prisoners, and to restore certain privileges to the Catholic clergy.

## On U. S. Advice, Nazis Bid for Press Favor

BERLIN, March 1. — Advised by American publicity experts on the best way to win the favor of foreign newspaper correspondents, Paul Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, held a reception for the foreign press here yesterday.

He was accompanied by the Papal Nuncio, Foreign Minister von Neurath, the American, British and other ambassadors, as he went around shaking hands with all the newspapermen, and then made a statement urging them to look on the Nazi regime with greater friendliness.

**The capitalist class plots our destruction through imperialist war. readers for our Daily Worker, our powerful weapon in the struggle for a Soviet America.**

## New York Teachers Will Hold Anti-War Mass Meet March 2

### Pittsburgh Conference Calls March 3rd Demonstration

NEW YORK.—A mass meeting of teachers, parents and students to protest against war preparations in the schools has been called by the New York Teachers' Anti-War Committee. The meeting, to be held on Friday, March 2, at 8:30 p.m., at Washington Irving High School, will be addressed by Mrs. Annie E. Gray, Director of the Women's Peace Society; Herman MacKawain, of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights; Irving Adler, Secretary of the Teachers' Anti-War Committee, and Joseph Budish, expelled student of City College. War posters will be on display, and slides of actual war scenes will be shown.

The Anti-War Group, of which Professor Margaret Schlauch is chairman, counts among it's members Professors George S. Counts, Sidney Hook, A. Berry Burnum, Goodwin Watson, Edmund de S. Brunner, H. W. L. Dana, Corliss Lamont and Harry Elmer Barnes, as well as teachers from the elementary, high and private schools of the city. It has been in existence since May 19, 1933, when it was set up at the Teachers' Anti-War Conference in Community Church. In October, 1933, after participating in the United States Congress Against War, it affiliated with the American League Against War and Fascism.

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**Many Organizations Participate In Pittsburgh Meeting**

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A city-wide conference was held by the Pittsburgh Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism, at which delegates representing all forms of organizations, whose interests in one way or another are in the interests of peace or in the fight against Fascism, were present.

Approximately 150 delegates were present at the Irene Kaufman Settlement on Sunday, Feb. 25, representing 50 organizations as well as individual groups. This conference was called in preparation for a protest parade and demonstration to be held Saturday, March 3. The parade will start at Fifth Ave. and Dinwiddie St. at 1:30 p.m. and march to West Park, Northside.

A resolution to be sent to the Austrian Ambassador in Washington, D. C., condemning the actions of the Dollfuss government against the workers, demanding that the terror be immediately stopped, and that all political prisoners be immediately released, was unanimously adopted by the conference.

## ILD Organizes Relief Drive for $3,000 in U. S.

### Paris Commune Heroes Join International Relief Body

PARIS, March 1.—An International Relief Committee to organize the aid for the victims of Austrian fascism and their dependents has been created in Paris by the International Red Aid, parent body of the International Labor Defense.

Three members of the Paris Commune of 1871, Andrieux, Repiquet, and Philippe, and Mme. Eisner, widow of a German Communist deputy murdered by the Nazis, and Mme. Willard form the nucleus of this committee, which will be international in scope.

The International Red Aid has already given this committee 10,000 francs to be distributed among the widows and orphans of the Austrian workers killed in the recent fighting.

The International Juridical Association is organizing a delegation of lawyers to go to Austria to defend the workers brought before the fascist tribunals for their part in the recent struggles. The International Red Aid has contributed 5,000 francs to this committee, and issued an appeal to all organizations to follow its example.

March 18, which is International Day of the Red Aid throughout the world, has been designated as a day of special collections throughout the world for the relief of the victims of Dollfuss fascism.

A Women's Committee has also been set up to cooperate with the International Relief Committee.

**United States I. L. D. Organizes Campaign**

NEW YORK.—An appeal to all toilers and sympathizers in the United States to contribute funds for the relief of the victims of the bloody Dollfuss dictatorship in Austria was issued today by the International Labor Defense.

"The heroic workers of Austria, trampled under the heel of the Dollfuss fascism, disarmed and betrayed by their leaders of the Social Democracy, call to the workers of America, Socialist, Communist, and non-Party, for help," the I. L. D. call says. "Rally to their aid!"

**Nation-wide Campaign**

At the call of the International Red Aid, the I. L. D. is organizing a nation-wide campaign and collection of funds for relief to the destitute victims of Austrian fascism, to the families of the thousands who were killed, to the thousands of wounded, the thousands in jail, the thousands of women and children without work or bread in Austria.

A minimum quota of $3,000 to be collected immediately in this country through the I. L. D. has been set. Every cent collected will be forwarded to the European Bureau of the International Red Aid in Paris, for aid to all the victims of white terror in Austria without distinction as to political or trade union affiliations or tendencies, it was announced. No money will be deducted for expenses connected with the collection.

The I. L. D. campaign on the broadest united front basis for moral and material support to the Austrian victims will be closely connected with the international Thaelmann week which it is organizing in this country March 3 to 10, and with the celebration of the Paris Commune, March 18. At all Paris Commune meetings special collections will be taken for the victims of Austrian fascism.

**Send to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City, names of those you know who are not readers of the "Daily," but who would be interested in reading it.**

# *Dimitroff Describes Long Battle in Nazi Court and Dungeons*

## Praises Mobilization of World Mass Pressure for Release of 3

**(Special to the Daily Worker)**

MOSCOW, March 1 (By Cable).—A long conversation took place here last night between Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff and representatives of the Soviet and foreign press. Over a hundred correspondents of foreign and Soviet newspapers and news agencies were present. Only representatives of the German bourgeois press evaded meeting Dimitroff and his two comrades.

The appearance of Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff aroused vigorous applause. Dimitroff related how he and his comrades were released. Everything occurred with extreme secrecy and haste, he said; it seemed as if they were not being released, but kidnapped. His demand that the Soviet embassy be informed was not met.

"We are boundlessly grateful," Dimitroff declared, "to the international proletariat, to large sections of the toilers of all lands and to those honest intelligentzia who fought for our release; and, foremost, we are deeply grateful to the workers and collective farmers of the Soviet country, our country.

**Praises Mass Protest.**

"I may say with full confidence," Dimitroff emphasized, "that if not for this wonderful mobilization of public attention to our defense, we could not have been here conversing with you now. German fascism wanted to annihilate us morally and physically. However, not only have these three heads of ours been saved, but the provocation of German fascism directed toward the annihilation of many thousands of workers has been paralyzed.

"Exactly a year ago the fire broke out in the Reichstag, and, at the same time, the version that Communists has set fire to it. A year has passed, and although fascist Germany is entirely a prison isolated from the whole world, no one in Germany thinks now any more that the Reichstag was fired by Communists. Even among the Nazis there are such who are convinced that the fire was the work of fascist leaders."

"And who do you think set fire to the Reichstag?" a correspondent for an American newspaper asked.

**Nazi Higher-Ups Guilty**

"The future supreme court of the German proletarian dictatorship will ascertain that with full exactitude," replied Dimitroff. "My personal opinion is that the organizers of the fire should be sought in the ruling circles of German fascism.

"We were acquitted, but not released. We were transferred to the Berlin catacombs by the German secret police. I must confess," Dimitrof said smilingly, "that it wouldn't be bad to see the worst enemies of the German working class in these catacombs!"

**Death or Lifelong Infirmity**

Dimitroff described the conditions under which he and Popoff and Taneff had been confined in the cells of the catacombs. They were completely deprived of daylight, always in utter damp. To be in these cells for several months, he said, would mean to perish. It means either that one dies or becomes an invalid for life. This is the definite objective pursued by the Nazis in placing prisoners in these cells: death, or capitulation to fascism.

"Foreign correspondents used to come around sometimes and ask, 'Aren't you tortured, beaten?' What could we answer . . . No, we are not beaten, no, we are not 'tortured'—as if confinement in these damp pits weren't complete enough torture!"

"We left Germany," Dimitroff continued, "with the greatest hatred toward German fascism, but the greatest love and ardent sympathy toward the German workers and Communists. Under the conditions of our strict isolation we couldn't know precisely what they were suffering and how they were struggling. But prior to and during the trial, we felt that the great German Communist Party was standing firmly at its post.

"The loyalty and devotion of the Party was reflected in the statements of trial witnesses, workers brought from concentration camps.

"The struggle which was carried on for our release must continue, for the release of thousands of proletarian prisoners now held in fascist jails."

**Rank and File at Odds With Nazis**

According to the observations of Dimitroff, tremendous changes have occurred in the general frame of mind of the large masses in Germany. There is a substantial difference noticeable between the rank and file and the heads of the Nazi leadership. Koenigsburg, an official of the secret police, and Heller (former Social Democrat) on parting with Dimitroff, expressed the wish that Dimitroff "retain an unbiased attitude in statements to the press while in the Soviet Union."

"I shall be very unbiased," Dimitroff answered, "but I do not hide my hopes of again visiting Germany as a guest of the German Soviet Government."

Representatives of the bourgeois press put a number of questions to Dimitroff: "What do you think about Goering?" was one of these questions.

"I expressed my opinion of him," Dimitroff answered, "in personal meeting in court. I have nothing more to add to that."

"What do you plan to do here?" he was asked.

Upon the request of those present, Dimitroff, who until then had spoken German, began to speak in Russian, replying expressively and with much force:

**"A Soldier of the Revolution"**

"What will I do here? That's quite clear. I am a soldier o fthe proletarian revolution, a soldier of the Communist International. I spoke as such at the trial. I shall do here my duties as a soldier of the proletarian revolution, and will continue to do them until I draw my last breath."

The representative of the New York Times asked Dimitroff to give a "brief formulation" of his opinion of the trial.

"To put it briefly," he said, "the trial was a provocation, as was the firing of the Reichstag. The trial was intended to screen the real incendiaries; they wished to lay the blame at another man's door. However, according to the laws of dialectics and the laws of the class struggle of the proletariat, the trial was turned into its antithesis. The outcome of this anti-Communist process was a colossal anti-Fascist demonstration. It was a most shameful failure for fascism. By means of the fire they had hoped to persuade the German nation that the incendiaries were Communists; but the trial itself disproved this legend."

**"Moscow On Earth"**

"Why," queried several bourgeois foreign correspondents," did Goering promise to settle with you, but didn't?"

Dimitroff shook his shoulders. "Things are not done as one wishes. Goering expressed the intimate wish of the fascist leaders, but there is an international proletariat. There is, as one says, Moscow on earth. . . ."

Upon the request of the foreign correspondents Dimitroff described in detail the conditions of his confinement prior to the trial. For five months he and Popoff and Taneff were handcuffed and in foot chains, which were never removed, day or night. The unbearable pain made it impossible to sleep. The jailers fixed the handcuffs stiffly for the precise purpose of causing pain. After this, false reports were circulated in the bourgeois press that the treatment of the three prisoners during their confinement had been "humane."

However, even these tortures before the trial could not compare with the moral torture to which Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff were subjected after the trial.

The lively conversation was interrupted at this point because of the late hour and the fatigue of the three Bulgarian Communists, who, in the course of one day, had found themselves carried from a fascist prison into their now-native Soviet country.